ITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
FICE, 76 FIFTH STREET,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, . . *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
ile Copy..... 5 Cents.
ivered by Carrier, (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
ddress THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial

THE ELECTION.

ıe Result in the State Doubtful.

ıe Returns Incomplete and Straggling.

To put the worst look on the incomplete returns of the election, in this State yesterday, we will concede, until something better is received, that they make the result doubtful, with the odds in favor of the Democrats. The vote was a light one, the aims of the Democrats—as in Philadelphia—decided, with a pretty uniform cutting down of the Republican majorities. If the report of six thousand in Berks is correct, it is indicative that the Democrats have held their own in their strongholds. Under such circumstances we can not quite perceive how our majority in the State last year—which was 17,174—can stand the drafts, great and small, thus made upon it. The result in Philadelphia wipes out something like forty per cent. of it. A loss of one thousand is reported in Chester. While we have offsets in the reported result in Fayette and a few other counties, we are apprehensive that they will not prove sufficient to withstand these losses. Our friends in Philadelphia express considerable confidence; but unless they have figures decidedly different from those we have, we do not quite see wherefore. We hope they are correct, and shall await returns that are to prove they are with interest and as much hopefulness as the circumstances will permit.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The majority for WILLIAMS in Allegheny county, which will be not far from six thousand, is not as large as it should have been. It is, however, about of a piece with the rest of the State—having some spots where the Republicans have made positive gains. The vote cast is small—and the result, so far from demonstrating a change in popular sentiment, only proves that here, as well as elsewhere, thousands of Republicans had business somewhere else than at the polls.

The majority for EBBETT for Senator, while he receives a good many less votes than WILLIAMS, will be greater over BARR than WILLIAMS's majority over SHARSWOOD. BARR fared badly all round. SHARSWOOD probably took some five hundred votes from him, while the Workingmen made inroads that helped to damage him as a running mate.

BURET, the Workingmen's candidate, has probably received in the neighborhood of four thousand votes, and it has been demonstrated that nobody on that ticket at any time had the ghost of a chance of being elected.

CONSOLIDATION.

The question of Consolidation in the districts North of the Allegheny and South of the Monongahela rivers, was yesterday decided in the negative, while between the rivers it was decided in the affirmative. We cannot say that we are greatly surprised at this result, considering the character of the arguments made use of by the opponents of the measure. While the city of Pittsburgh and the country districts between the rivers are to be consolidated, the question, so far as it relates to the North and South sides of the rivers, has only been postponed. For we cannot believe that mature reflection will not result in commending the measure to the approving judgment of all concerned.

OHIO ELECTION.

We confess to no little disappointment over the returns from Ohio. The large Democratic gains reported, with those that doubtless are yet to come in, must have made serious inroads on the thirty thousand Republican majority, if they have not completely wiped it out. In the Cincinnati District we conclude that CARY has beaten SMITH. The suffrage amendments appears to have been badly beaten. It is barely possible that HAYES is elected Governor, but the returns indicate something else.

Aquatic News.

Wilkes' Spirit, of Saturday, has the following "water waifs:"

A four-oared crew, composed of James Hamill, John Hamill, Dennis Leary, and one other, whose name we do not at present recall, have expressed a desire to make a match with the Biglins, Walter Brown and Bine. If the former crew mean business, and think well of themselves, the Wards might be induced to give them a race.

One of the most amusing things we have heard of is the doubt of the Canadians as to whether Walter Brown did his best in pulling a shell two miles inside of *twenty minutes*.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* says that Brown, the row-ist (he particular in your pronunciation of his *sobriquet*), left in that town sundry unpaid printer's and hotel bills. We can easily imagine how a grasping, over-charging landlord's account might be overlooked—how they might be done brown, in fact—but to forget to meet the just and modest bills of one's printer, to use the very baldest words, is *wicked*—real wicked.

The sculler's race between Sadler and Percy, for £100, was won by the former by two lengths, over a two-mile course.

The New Dramatic Sensation.

Miss Fanny Janauschek at the New York Academy of Music, is announced for Wednesday evening. This lady has for the last six or eight years held undisputed supremacy on the German stage as the greatest actress in grand classic drama. She is possessed of a fine, sonorous voice and considerable personal attractions, besides a superior intelligence and a highly finished artistic cultivation. She brings with her a troupe of excellent artists, carefully selected by her from the principal German theaters, and proposes to render the masterpieces of the great classic writers with a perfection in every department seldom, if ever, attempted in New York.

IOWA.

Democratic Gains---Returns Meager.

CHICAGO, October 8.—Dubuque City gives 250 Democratic majority, a gain of 200. Returns to this hour (midnight) from only eight towns, show Democratic gains. It will not be possible to get sufficient returns to-night to indicate the result.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 8.—The yellow fever interments for the twenty-four hours ending this morning were fifty.

The jury lists were yesterday drawn for the parish of Orleans from the registered voters under military orders. Two hundred jurors were drawn, of whom twenty were whites and the balance negroes. From this number a grand jury is to be selected.

City Election in Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., October 8.—Mr. Peddi, Republican, is elected Mayor by from 30 to 50 majority over Bigelow, Democrat, being a Republican loss of about 1,000. The Republicans elect the Aldermen in all the wards except the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth. The new Common Council stands eighteen Republicans to eight Democrats, a Republican gain of two.

Railroad Consolidation.

CLEVELAND, October 8.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, and Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Companies, held here to-day, to vote on the question of lease and consolidation, a large vote was polled unanimously in favor of the same by both companies.

Meeting in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, October 8.—A small Republican meeting last night elected a number of whites and blacks delegates to the Convention, and proposed a mass meeting Monday.

Was Shot in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 8.—The attempt made this evening to rat the *Bulletin* office was a signal failure. One of the ratters, named Jameson, was shot and severely wounded.

Gen. Sheridan at Lowell.

BOSTON, October 8.—Gen. Sheridan had an enthusiastic reception at Lowell to-day.

Lord Monck.

QUEBEC, October 8.—Lord Monck has taken up his permanent residence at Ottawa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1867. NO. 24.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Excitement Over the Elections.

The President Receives Many Dispatches.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1867.

Election News.

The elections of to-day have absorbed everything of interest here. The attention of public men, officials and politicians, seems to have been given almost wholly up to the contest going on at a distance, and to-night the newspaper and telegraph offices are thronged with people awaiting returns. Confident telegrams from both parties in Ohio have been used for very spirited betting. The President is in the receipt of a good many dispatches, but at this writing nothing definite is known from either State.

WASHINGTON, October 8.

THE STONEWALL.

The Japanese ram Stonewall arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, on the 7th inst., and would sail on the 16th.

THE COMMITTEE.

A portion of the House Committee on Elections, under the chairmanship of Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, meets at Lexington, Ky., on the 11th inst., to carry on an investigation as to the alleged disloyalty of Representatives elect from that State. A sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee assembles to-morrow in the Capitol to commence the investigation assigned to it, namely, as to whether the State of Maryland possesses a Republican form of government. The select committee on maltreatment of Union prisoners of war commences its session at Boston on the 15th inst., under the chairmanship of Mr. Shanks, of Indiana. Nothing definite has transpired as to the proposed action of General Butler's select committee on the assassination of President Lincoln. The select committee on Southern railroads proceeds South from this city on the 16th inst., under the chairmanship of Mr. McClurg, of Missouri.

EX-SENATOR STOCKTON,

Of New Jersey, had an interview with General Grant this morning.

SECRETARY SEWARD

Will leave to-morrow morning for Auburn, to attend to private business.

CABINET MEETING.

The usual Cabinet meeting was held to-day. All the members were present except Postmaster General RANDALL.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $3,072,893.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE WAR OFFICE.

It is said the telegram from the President to General Sherman, ordering him to report here in person immediately, did not specify any cause for his relief from duty on the Indian Commission, and it is supposed that, notwithstanding the assertions of the Administration press to the contrary, Mr. STANTON only intended to offer him the War Office. Finding, however, that the General's last friendship for Gen. Grant and his political principles which, whatever they have been in the past, are now similar to those entertained by his brother, Senator John Sherman, rendered the acceptance of the offer uncertain, the President hesitated to make it and it is probable that the General will return to the west without having accomplished anything beyond having several fruitless interviews with the President.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Formal charges have been filed in the Postoffice Department against Wells, Fargo & Co., for gross neglect in the transmission of mails on the overland routes in California and other localities. The charges are supported by affidavits containing statements that United States mail bags are frequently thrown out when the trains are heavily loaded, and left to rot on the prairie, or to be spoiled by the Indians. Complaints have also reached here that the same company have otherwise abused their contracts with the Government. It seems that they have arrangements for the transfer of mails on their own account, in addition to their Government contracts, and that they make extra charges for letters thus carried. They sell Government envelopes with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stamps on them in addition to the regular postage stamps, and letters thus stamped are inclosed in separate bags from the regular mail.

ANOTHER EFFORT FOR HARMONY.

The *Herald*'s special says: A movement has been inaugurated by prominent members of Congress, it is said, which is intended to secure harmony between the President and the legislative bodies on the pending question of Southern reconstruction. On learning the President's own opinions as much as they can be induced to meet his purposes, and thus secure representation for the Southern States by the time the next Presidential election takes place.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR FROM GENERAL GRANT.

The following circular has just been issued by General Grant: "Regimental commanders are hereby authorized to receive from their subordinate officers, with a view to laying them before the General-in-Chief, such practical suggestions relating to their respective spheres of duty as may in their estimation be recommended by experience as a contribution for embodiment in the new edition of regulations for the army."

SALE OF IRON CLADS STOPPED.

It is stated that on the suggestion of Secretary Seward, it was decided at the last Cabinet meeting not to sell any more iron clad war vessels. Mr. Seward is supposed to be afraid of giving some nation offense by selling vessels to its opponent.

THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS AT HOME.

Secretary Seward has received a communication from the Japanese Commissioners recently here, announcing their safe arrival home.

MINISTER ROMERO

Will leave Washington on Saturday for Charleston, whence he will sail direct for Vera Cruz. The steamship Wilderness has been placed at his disposal by the Government. Senor Romero's mother and sister, and Emile Gallando, an attache of the Legation, accompany him. The Wilderness leaves Charleston Monday.

CORRECTION.

The President has issued a proclamation correction an error in his proclamation of the 20th of August, 1866, declaring the insurrection at an end in Texas, by substituting the words "20th day of April, 1866," for the words "20th of June, 1866," where they occur.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST WELLS, FARGO & CO.

Formal charges have been filed in the Post-office Department against Wells, Fargo & Co., for gross neglect in the transmission of mails on the overland routes in California and other localities. The charges are supported by affidavits containing statements that United States mail bags are frequently thrown out when the trains are heavily loaded, and left to rot on the prairie, or to be spoiled by the Indians. Complaints have also reached here that the same company have otherwise abused their contracts with the Government. It seems that they have arrangements for the transfer of mails on their own account, in addition to their Government contracts, and that they make extra charges for letters thus carried. They sell Government envelopes with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stamps on them in addition to the regular postage stamps, and letters thus stamped are inclosed in separate bags from the regular mail.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 8, 1867.

ERIE RAILWAY ELECTION.

At the annual meeting of Directors of the Erie Railway to-day, the following gentleman were elected: Jno. S. Eldridge, Boston; Josiah Bardwell, Boston; J. C. Bancroft Davis, New York; Alex. S. Devin, New York; Wm. Evans, England; James Fisk, Jr., New York; Eben D. Jordan, Boston; Jay Gould, New York; Dudley S. Gregory, Jersey City; George M. Grouges, New York; Fred. A. Lane, New York; Homer Ramsdell, Newburg; Wm. B. Skidmore, New York; Henry Thompson, New York; Jas. S. Whitney, Boston; Frank Works, New York; Levi Underwood, Vermont. This is regarded as a complete overthrow of Daniel Drew. It is believed, however, that one of the new directors will resign and Drew be invited to take a seat in the board. The new ticket is a conglomeration of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, Wilkesbarre Coal and Vanderbilt interests. Mr. Eldridge, of Boston, President of the aforementioned road, will be the new President, and Mr. Devin Vice President.

FENIAN PICNIC.

A Fenian picnic was held at Jones's Woods to-day. An oration was delivered by President Roberts.

PRIZE FIGHT.

Sam Collyer and Bill Kelly are matched to fight on the 26th of November for the championship and $1,000.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

A large amount of new counterfeits on the National Bank of Michigan, was passed in Brooklyn last night.

AN OBNOXIOUS RULE SUSPENDED.

The *Herald* to-day says: The Associated Press recently passed a resolution suspending one of the rules that regulated the relations of members of that body, namely: "No member of the Association and no party receiving news from the Association will be permitted to receive regular telegraphic dispatches from his own private correspondents, nor can he make arrangements to receive any special news by telegraph without first informing the other members of the association and tendering a participancy in it to them."

"MARIE ANTOINETTE."

The opening performance of Marie Antoinette last evening occupied over five hours. The press unanimously call it a success, and Ristori's impersonation of the heroine faultless. The play will be cut down.

Gen. Sheridan at Lowell.

BOSTON, October 8.—Gen. Sheridan had an enthusiastic reception at Lowell to-day.

Lord Monck.

QUEBEC, October 8.—Lord Monck has taken up his permanent residence at Ottawa.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Fenian Alarm in England.

Reforms Promised by Napoleon.

Battle Between Montenegrins and Turks.

Napoleon's Plan for Settlement of the Italian Question.

Italy to Have Roman Provinces.

The Pope to Retain the City Till His Death.

Garibaldians Marching on Rome from Every Direction.

Compliment to an American Sculptor.

LONDON, October 8.—The commission for the statue of George Peabody, to be erected in this city, has been given to W. W. Story, the American sculptor.

Fenians.

Rumors which are constantly arising in regard to the Fenians cause much anxiety in England and Ireland. All prisoners' vans are doubly guarded by armed police to prevent any attempt at rescue. The threatening indications lead the authorities to apprehend some disorder at Berwick, and proper precautions are being taken.

Death of a Fenian Convict.

DUBLIN, October 8.—One of the Fenian convicts named Kelly, died. An impressive funeral took place yesterday. An immense crowd surrounded the house where his remains were laid out, and a long procession followed them to the grave.

Reforms in France.

PARIS, October 8.—Orders have been issued for the enlargement of the Cadres of the French army, but the effective force will not be increased. The intimation is officially thrown out that the Emperor contemplates many liberal reforms in the Government.

No New Concordat.

VIENNA, October 8.—Emperor Francis Joseph has concluded to make no change in the existing Concordat, and the negotiations with Rome for the purpose of making a new Concordat have been abandoned.

King William in South Germany.

AUGSBURG, October 8.—King William, of Prussia, arrived to-day on a tour through South Germany.

Montenegrins and Turks.

LONDON, October 8.—Dispatches from the East report a sanguinary conflict on the Turkish frontier, between the Montenegrins and Turks.

Napoleon's Plans.

BIARRITZ, October 8.—Marquis Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chevalier De Nigra, Italian Ambassador, arrived here just before the troubles broke out in Italy, and have since been in constant consultation with the Emperor. It is said the following plan for the Roman question has been agreed upon: Italy is to take possession of the Roman provinces, but Pope Pius IX is to remain in Rome as a vassal of the government of the city until his death, when the temporal power of the Popes will cease.

The Italian Revolution.

FLORENCE, October 8.—The officers of the Papal forces engaged at Bagnarco claim that they gained a victory in that battle. They claim that seventy of the enemy were wounded, and one hundred and ten made prisoners.

FLORENCE, October 8.—The volunteers of Garibaldi are marching upon Rome from every direction. The Florentine press urge the Government to anticipate them, and occupy the city with National troops. A report gained currency that the American Minister, Hon. George P. Marsh, had demanded the release of Garibaldi on the ground that he was a citizen of the United States. This is denied, but it is true Marsh has asked the Government to show clemency to the distinguished prisoner.

FLORENCE, October 8, Evening.—Garibaldi has issued addresses denouncing Ratazzi, and urging his followers to carry on the war for the possession of Rome.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, October 8, Noon.—The steamship City of Paris, from New York, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, October 8, 2 P. M.—Five-twenties, 73¾; Erie, 40¾; Atlantic & Great Western, 24¾; Illinois Central, 97¾; Consols, 93¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 8.—Cotton quiet and steady with a probable day's sales of 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 12¼; middling Orleans, 12¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 8, 2 P. M.—Breadstuff active and firmer, and nearly all descriptions materially advanced. Wheat 5s 3d for red Minnesota, and 10s 6d for California white. Corn 4s 9d. Barley 5s 9d. Peas 42s. Pork 85s. Bacon 46s. Lard 56s. Cheese 55s.

Produce quiet and unchanged.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, October 8, Noon.—Bonds 74.

ST. LOUIS.

The Fair---Premiums Awarded.

ST. LOUIS, October 8.—The attendance at the fair to-day was very large. The weather is very fine. The awards in the agricultural machinery department to-day, were four premiums to the Industrial Plow Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, for prairie breaker, double shovel and single corn plows. The Vandiver corn planter and Allen's improved cotton planter, manufactured by Barlow, Wood & Co., Quincy, Illinois. The buckeye sulky corn plow of Thomas & Marsh, Springfield, Ohio, and a steam thresher made by Owen, Lane, Dyer & Co., of Hamilton county.

Among the awards yesterday were four second premiums to John Deere & Co., Moline, Ill.

In the ring exhibition for cattle there was a very poor show in numbers. The premiums were taken by V. Linconfelter, Danville, Ind.; W. R. Duncan, McLean county, Ill.; J. H. Spear, Paola, Ill., and W. H. Beverly, Logan county, Ill.

Among the attractions in the amphitheater were rings for best six-in-hand and four-in-hand teams for private premiums, which were taken by St. Louis men. There were also hitched and created a good deal of excitement among the spectators.

A ring of geldings and another of mares for boggies brought out a large number of fast gentlemen's roadsters in the city, and there were several exciting contests of speed. The first premium for geldings was taken by Logan Rally, of Versailles, Kentucky; second, H. C. Creveling, St. Louis. Both premiums for mares were taken by St. Louis gentlemen. In another ring of younger geldings, Logan Rally took the first premium, and J. C. Parker, of Bunker Hill, Illinois, the second.

In the awards for swine all the premiums except two were taken by E. P. Jones, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and J. S. McCreary, of Clinton, Illinois. The premiums for sheep were all taken by Gen. Lelan, from Canada. Most of these sheep are the same exhibited at the Illinois State Fair last week, where they carried off the greatest number of prizes.

The banking house of Stone, McCoy & Co., at Independence, Mo., was robbed on Sunday night of several thousand dollars. The exact amount is not known. The loss falls mainly on special depositors, the working balance of the bank on hand being less than three thousand. There is no clue to the robbers.

RICHMOND.

The Davis Case---Shipments of Tobacco.

RICHMOND, October 8.—In view of the trial of Jeff. Davis, double the usual number of petit jurors have been ordered summoned for the fall term of the Court. Hon. James Lyons was to-day furnished with a copy of the indictment against the accused. Gen. Welles, of Alexandria, it is understood, is engaged on the side of the prosecution. The prosecuting attorney, Chandler, leaves to-night for New York to consult with Evarts, who assists him.

The amount of tobacco shipped from Richmond during September was over a million pounds, on which a tax of half a million dollars was paid.

The primary ward meetings of the Republicans to-night agreed on candidates for the Convention. The names of Judge Underwood, Wm. Hunnicutt, Wm. E. Early, late of Massachusetts, and two colored men were all recommended, and will, without doubt, be confirmed by the coming mass meeting. All the candidates are pure Radicals.

Organization of Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, October 8.—The House of Representatives completed its organization to-day. James Sumner, colored, was elected Assistant Door Keeper over several white competitors.

The Governor's message is not yet delivered. An unauthorized and premature synopsis of it has been telegraphed. It is reported to-night that the Governor will be inaugurated to-morrow. The inaugural address is already in the hands of the public printer.

Rolling Armor Plates.

The following vivid description of the process of rolling a huge slab of iron for plating, an English ship of wars is from the London *Illustrated Mail*. The same establishment also manufacture steel rails, which are rapidly coming into use on all the important railway lines both in this country and in Europe. Messrs. Naylor & Company, of this city, are agents for the Atlas Iron Works in the United States:

On Friday last one of the finest, thickest and heaviest armor plates ever rolled in the world was pressed into the very perfection of a manufactured armor plate at the great Atlas Iron Works of Sir John Brown & Co., Sheffield. The size of this monstrous slab of iron when in the furnace was alittle over twenty feet long by about four feet broad and twenty-one inches thick. Its rough weight was over twenty-one tons. It was built up in the furnace before being rolled by five mould plates, each three inches thick, and one solid plate of six inches. The mass reduced by intense heat to the consistency of dough was withdrawn from the furnace, and in the course of less than a quarter of an hour was passed between the enormous rollers many times, was reduced to a compact slab of iron of an uniform thickness of 15 inches, and then passed on to its bed to cool till it is fit for having its rough edges planed down to the proper dimensions. As we have said, this is the largest and thickest plate ever rolled at one rolling, and, in the opinion of the manager of Sir John Brown's works, Mr. Ellis, the most skillful armor plate roller in the kingdom, it is also one of the finest and most compact that have ever been turned out by them. Much attention and discussion is nowadays everywhere excited on the question of form of armor ships and thickness of armor plating. Before, therefore, proceeding to describe the rolling of this immense plate a few words about the progress of this specialty English branch of the manufacture and the mode of manufacture itself may not be uninteresting to our readers.

It is not yet quite four years since the Lords of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for War, and all the chief scientific naval and military authorities on gunnery and armor plates, went down to the number of about one hundred, on a special visit to the Atlas Iron Works, to witness for themselves if really good plates and really thick plates could be rolled under rollers by the process proposed by Sir John Brown. This visit attracted at the time a considerable share of public interest. The rivalry between the systems of hammered plates and rolled plates was at its height, though even then it was evident that the advocates of the rolled plate system were fast getting the best of the argument. The only sort of what appeared valid objection urged against the rolled plate was the alleged impossibility of making them of sufficient thickness —that is to say, the thickness then required of 9½ inches. It was to settle this question that all the authorities mustered, as we have said, went down to the Atlas Works four years ago. Of course, to pass creditably through such a public ordeal every effort that manufacturing or engineering skill was then capable of was put into requisition. The day came, and in the presence of all the distinguished visitors a 5 inch armor plate was rolled, then one of 7 inches, and finally several ambitious sheers, one of 6 inches. Each plate was pronounced perfect of its kind, though perhaps it is not too much to say that, considering the unprecedented difficulty, the success fully attained for armor plates, not one of the three would be sent out at the present day. The question as between hammered plates and rolled plates was then considered to be definitely settled, and since that time none but rolled plates have been used.

After the visit of public officials of which we have spoken, the Atlas Works went steadily forward improving, month by month and year by year, in their process of manufacture, till at last 8-inch plates became matters of daily occurrence, and 9-inch they proved equal to. This was a special plate made to resist the Armstrong 600-pounder, and was tried about two years ago at Shoeburyness. Its temporary backing, however, proved incomplete, and plate, backing and shot all went pell-mell together. The plate, however, though tremendously indented, was unbroken. Since then the unanimous cry has been eight, nine, ten, and ten and a half inch plates has gone steadily forward for governments in all parts of the world. Even the French government have had many of their plates made at the Atlas Works, and 8-inch plates are now being made to cost the largest frigate in the world, which is being built at the Imperial Iron Works for the Prussian government. Some few small 12-inch plates have since then been constructed, but the idea of making a solid one to be rolled to 15 inches never got into the mind of any manufacturer till the question of building ironclad forts was raised. Some of his plans for their beds have been accepted by the war office, and their mode of construction is to be an outer 5-inch iron plate lined inside with 5-inch horizontal bars, and inside that again a 5-inch plate of wrought iron. Why this sub-division was resolved on in the face of the results of all the experiments of the iron plate experts at Shoeburyness, and of the report on the American system, which goes to show that eight inches of built-up plates are not equal in power of resistance to 4½ inches of solid, is a fact best known by the fact that it was supposed impossible to make one single perfect plate of 15 inches thick. That, however, was done on Friday last and specimens are now in the yard of the plate to be forwarded to the war office and the admiralty, so that if a mistake be again made in the forts it will not be from want of being acquainted fully it ought to avoided. It may seem to those unacquainted with the peculiar process an easy thing to make an armor plate—which is, after all, a mere lump of wrought iron of 15 inches in thickness. In reality, however, the work involves the very highest skill of iron manufacture,—as to choice of raw materials, manner of building it up, heating and rolling, to procure perfect welds, and thus for rolling. The armor plater of Sir John Brown and Company have obtained a reputation for their skill in this branch of manufacture. What the peculiar metallic ingredients are which they use —ingredients which give to their plates the hardness of iron and the toughness of copper —is, of course, a trade secret. The basis of the composition, however, is the best cold blast pig iron from the different districts which it certain quantities. Masses of these metals are subjected to the ordinary puddling process, which is simply working them in a furnace into huge lumps of semi-fluid iron of four hundred weight each into a half liquid substance, resembling very soft dough. In this state at the proper time they are removed and worked under the steam hammer till every trace of scoria, dross, and refuse is forced out of them under tremendous blows, and squirted away in liquid fire. After this they are again heated and puddled between the final puddling which reduce them to thin slabs like deals, and in this state three are laid together, again heated to almost melting point, and then consigned under the rollers into two-inch or three-inch slabs, according to the number of what we may call the iron planks thus welded together. According to the size of the armor plate required so is the number of these slabs thus used for welding. The last process, however, is somewhat peculiar. One of the great difficulties in making these thick armor plates was found to be that of securing a uniform heat—that is to say, a heat which should penetrate to the center of the mass, so as to secure a perfect weld, without being so great and long-sustained as to melt the upper layers. This difficulty is overcome most ingeniously at the Atlas Works. Between each layer of slabs are placed rollers of eighty cwt. of highly carbonized iron about an inch square are placed, so as to keep each slab apart from the others. This allows the whole mass of flame and heat to circulate freely between them, so that all attain the same degree of heat at almost the same time. As the intense ardency of the furnaces increases, these rollers are gradually drawn out by the act of melting they restore to a certain degree the carbon which has been burnt out of the slabs by previous processes, and as they melt allow each slab to settle down, when, like a cement, their melted metal forms a perfect weld. It is not till this has been effected, and the now perfect plate is heated to an almost blinding whiteness, that the mass is withdrawn from the furnace and has to be rolled. Of course, the rolling is done between the most massive steel rollers, driven by powerful machinery, but before this operation can be attempted the block of iron has to be got out of the furnace and brought to the rollers, and this has to be done by men. There is always a difficulty in manipulating blocks of iron of great weight with more manual labor, but by how much more this difficulty is increased when the block is at such a glowing white heat that it is utterly impossible for those not accustomed to the labor to come within thirty feet of it can be easily imagined.

Very few visitors were present on Friday, possibly because in case of failure with a first attempt at such a stupendous operation it might not have been thought advisable to have too many witnesses present. The plate was not quite ready at the time appointed, and during the short interval of delay the works were inspected. It is almost impossible to describe the aspect of Cyclopean activity in which they presented. The huge space of lofty workshops, covering more than twenty-three acres of ground, were, above, all dim with smoke; below, all dazzling with the blinding glare and glow of furnaces. Everywhere ponderous flywheels were spinning round with a loud hum through the gloom, everywhere steam hammers were falling with a shock upon the solid earth that made it visibly vibrate, and people near them jumped under the tremendous concussion. No place seemed free from steam and flame or blinding heat. The dark nooks would suddenly become bright as furnace doors were lifted and emitted their long light-looking flames of dazzling white vapor, and disgorged a mass of seething metal, which again, almost clad in light steel armor, wheeled away and shot under the steam-hammers, the first stroke of which sent jets of melted iron rushing in rills of fire like meteors in all directions. Sometimes one came on groups of men who were saturating in water the rough bands of sacking in which they were enveloped before going to wrestle with some white heat forging; sometimes on men nearly naked, with the perspiration pouring from them, who had come to rest for a moment from the puddling furnaces, and to take a long drink of the thick oatmeal and water, which is all that they venture on during their labor, and which long experience has proved to be the most sustaining of all drinks under the tremendous heats to which they are subjected. On every side of the glare, the smoke, the din, and steam are alike deafening and blinding. On every side are masses of melted iron running down troughs, or great blocks of it heated to a glow that is almost melting being welded and knocked away in myriads of sparks and jets of refuse under the blows of the hammers. Most uncomfortable of all are the slabs of armor plate and blocks of steel ingots which, half cooled, and of a dull slate color. He about everywhere. From those in a bright, red glow the visitor can guard himself, for he sees them; but from those which are partly cooled, but yet hot enough to scorch the flesh from the bones when closely approached, there is little safeguard, as one hurries out of the way of seething puddle blooms or open furnaces, which diffuse such an intense general heat around that little extra warning is given by the treacherous masses of half-cooled slabs till the danger is almost too near to be avoided. After seeing and suffering under seeing such scenes, the visitors were conducted to the armor-rolling-mill, which the reader's place was to be drawn. The process of drawing it is simple, but peculiar. The plate when laid in the furnace rests upon little stacks of fire bricks, so that the flame and heat plays equally round it, till all is glowing white, and the successive layers have settled down into one dense mass. A great deal of the success depends upon the time at which the plate is drawn and the amount and length of time to which it is to be heated. All this is regulated by the chief roller and chief furnace man, who are paid wages which many eminent professional men might envy—wages amounting from £1,200 to some times £2,000 a year. On Friday, as the time for "drawing" approached these officials opened the furnace doors, and, approaching close to them with only the shelter of a lump of wet rag held loosely before their arms and faces, peered into the blinding glare from time to time, with as much care, and apparently as much indifference as if they were looking into the tube of a telescope. Suddenly, at a signal from the furnace man, the bands of workmen, to the number of about sixty, arranged themselves on each side of the furnace, as near to it as they could bear the heat. Then the doors were opened and their fullest, and what had been a glare before and what had been a heat were quite intense by the intense light and fervency with which the long tongues of flame leaped forth, into the midst of this great light-bay a mass even whiter than the rest. To this some half a dozen men drew near. They were all attired in thin asbestos leggings, aprons of steel, and a thin curtain of steel wirework dropping over their faces like a large long visor. All the rest of their bodies were muffled in thick, wet sacking. Thus protected, they managed, with the aid of a gigantic pair of forceps slung from a crane above, to work as it were amid the flames for a few seconds, and to nip the huge plate with the forceps. The signal was then given, and the whole mass of iron, fizzing, sparkling and shooting out jets of lambent flame, was by the main force of chains attached to the steam rollers drawn forth from the furnace on to a long wrought iron car. The heat and light which it then diffused were almost unbearable in any part of the huge mill, but the men seemed to vie with each other to approach and detach the colossal pincers which had drawn the iron forth. More than a dozen attempts were made on Friday before this was effected, and more than a dozen of the best and most skillful workmen were driven back one after another by the tremendous heat and glare. At last all was made clear. The forceps, then red hot from their grip of the plate, were drawn away, the chains from the rollers, and with a wild report, a great hurrah the other workmen seized the chains attached to the iron truck, and drew it to the incline by main force, where it was left by its own weight to run into the mouth of the rolling mill. It was then *sauve qui peut* among the workmen, who rushed for shelter in all directions as the mass was nipped between the rollers, and with reports like those of pistols reports like those of dull musketry, as the melted iron was squeezed by the tremendous pressure out of the mass, and flew out in jets of liquid fire on all sides. In spite of all the care and skill which the best workmen can use on these occasions, they cannot always escape the splashes of melted iron, and the burns inflicted are sometimes severe and often very severe. The turning of the rollers crushes the plate through to the other side, where it rests for a minute on a wrought iron block similar to that on which it was brought from the furnace. The action of the rollers is then reversed after they have been, by the action of screw levers, brought closer together by about an inch. Once again the plate is forced or drag it back in an opposite direction, and again and again does the mass go forward and backwards, each time passing between a smaller space between the rollers. On Friday, when the whole of the huge thickness was reduced to a compact mass fifteen inches thick in less than a quarter of an hour. During every stage of the process enormous quantities of water are thrown upon the plate, and this literally takes fire as it touches the flaming surface, and rushes off in clouds of steam, or comes down with a glaze like that of earthenware. After every discharge of sand, and these go on almost incessantly, buckets of water are thrown upon the plate, which rises in clouds of scalding steam, and when these are partly dissipated, men rush forward, and with wet bags and sponges on long sweep-off whatever little scraps of oxidation may have taken place. This every time the plate passes through the mill the sand is scattered, the water thrown on, and the plate is thus, and at every roll the chief roller of the establishment runs forward, and, under the shelter of wet cloths, measures its thickness from end to end. On Friday the required dimensions were obtained, as we have said, in less than an hour's rolling, and a plate less than fifteen inches thick, the largest and thickest of its class, 200 men and of the consumption of nearly 350 tons of coal, was shot out by the rolling mills and left to cool. When this had been finished two large rollers of the thickness of fifteen tons, were placed upon it by the cranes, and moved slowly backwards and forwards, and eventually, as the plate cooled, were left upon it, and remained for a day or two. Even then further new remained in order to complete it as the most specimen of armor plate manufacture ever attempted but to plane off its rough ends and edges. The last surface on either side which forms what is called the skin of the plate, are never interfered with, for the action of the steel rollers leaves the iron literally almost as smooth as plate glass.

OHIO NEWS.

The last block in the Nicolson pavement on High street, Columbus, was laid on Saturday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock. A large crowd was collected and hearty cheers were given.

Meigs county has already subscribed $175,000 to the Gallipolis and Pomeroy branch railroad.

The largest docket ever known in Mahoning county is on hand at the present term of the Common Pleas Court there. It contains 322 cases.

During the session of the M. E. Conference at Ironton, it was announced that a horse belonging to one of the ministers present had died, whereupon a collection of one hundred dollars was taken up and presented to the unfortunate brother.

The Ohio Annual Conference (M. E.) authorizes church societies to sell buildings and erect new buildings. Raised for missions last year, $20,357—an excess of $748 over last previous year. Raised for Ohio Wesleyan University, $13,092. Other purposes, $118,000.

Judge Samuel W. Bostwick, well and favorably known in Eastern Ohio, died after a short illness at his residence, Cadiz, on Sunday, aged about 60 years. The judge occupied many places of public trust, and was highly esteemed for his many sterling qualities.

General Garfield's health has been much improved by his European tour, and he contemplates returning to the United States in time for the opening of Congress.

The Urbana *Citizen* says: We regret to announce the death of General E. P. Fyffe, which event occurred at his residence in this place on the afternoon of the 25th ult., after a protracted illness. General Fyffe was a native of Urbana, and is said to have been the first white child born in the town.

The Florentines are said to want to have the Capitol of Italy removed to Rome. The complaint of unreasonably high charges is nearly universal, and large numbers of the poorer classes have been driven out of town. Certain property holders have reaped a good harvest, but one which cannot be continued through many seasons. The Florentines are prouder of their old monuments than anything the new Kingdom has brought them. Their new liberties, at least, they know how to value, but they are more willing to accept advantages than to make sacrifices, and in spite of all the Piedmontese have done for them, they are hardly grateful to them. Their estimate of themselves is not any too modest, and they live quite as much in a past glory as in new aspirations. Dandyism and the aesthetics of the most superficial social life, satisfy only too much the blooming youth of the metropolis. To know how to dance and sing, and dress well, is well enough, but these graces superadded to manly virtues, is what is needed to give strength and charm to society, and most of all, to that of Italy at this moment of political transition. Too many of the young men seem still little disposed to accept the responsibilities which new circumstances have put upon them.

A NEW YORK letter says: The news from Italy is creating a profound sensation here, not only among the partisans of "free Rome," who have their headquarters chiefly in the wine cellars and saloons of North William street and the eastern part of the city, but also among the Roman Catholics. The partisans of the "Romen Republic" profess to be Catholics, too, but the religion, they say, has nothing to do with the political question which Garibaldi and his friends have undertaken to solve with the sword. An anonymous call is out for a public meeting on Monday evening next, to sympathize with the "red shirt" hero, and to denounce Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel for interfering with his little arrangement with the Pope.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It reaching than any other paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

The question—for what was General SHERMAN summoned to Washington by the President?—remains unanswered. The General is said to declare that his interviews with the President have been "unsatisfactory." Was he asked to head the President's threatened *coup d'etat's*? Reports concur that SHERMAN and GRANT are too friendly and agree too well; and Mr. JOHNSON has found out that neither of them can be used to advance his schemes.

A PERSON who is afraid of being thought afraid—although he is *trembling* in every nerve—in order at once to repel the imputation on his courage and to brace it up to the occasion, exclaims, "Who's afraid?" "Who's afraid?" This is the state of mind and this the impulse exhibited in the following political utterance of the "rebel element" in Virginia. According to the *Enquirer*, the State

"is infested with a set of timid, panic-stricken, but well meaning persons, and with more timid and most rascally emissaries of the radical party, who are working upon the fears of the whites with some effect. They tell the most ridiculous stories of the strength of the radical party, and keep on exhibition a perfect museum of absurd scare-crows. The sole object of all these seems to frighten our people into the embrace of Radicalism. They know that we shrink with proper feelings of disgust from a vile faction which has disfranchised our purest and best citizens, overthrown our liberties and placed us at the mercy of the basest. They know that we have lost everything but honor, and we are now to be frightened into the surrender of that, in order that we may be held up as the cheerfully acquiescent trulls of the Radical party."

But who's afraid? Now, from all this, we infer that the Republican party, or Radical, as they call it, is very strong in Virginia, and pretty sure to be victorious. And we also infer from the *Enquirer's* words that the strength of the Republican party in Virginia and its prospects of success lie not alone in the negro vote but in the *Union* sentiment prevailing among white citizens of that unfortunate State.

GENERAL GRANT.

In another column will be found a sketch of the remarks of the Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, concerning General GRANT's political views and position. The Chicago *Tribune*, from which we quote the report, remarks truly: "Mr. WASHBURNE's intimate personal relations with General GRANT enable him to understand the great chieftain's views and opinions on public questions more correctly, perhaps, than any other man. He spent several days in Washington, quite recently, as the guest of the General, and the speech is a reply to the questions propounded by his old neighbors and friends in relation to the position the General occupied on questions of the deepest public concern.

"After having read this authentic exposition of the General's views, feelings and political status, we opine that Republicans who have given the General their confidence through evil as well as good report will not hereafter be afflicted by the croakings of doubting THOMASES, or insulted by the insinuations of Copperheads that he was not a reliable, straightforward, Radical Republican."

ROME.

The outbreak in Italy has become a revolution—precipitated as much by the arrest of GARIBALDI as anything else. Fanatical and almost crazy as at times he seems to be, his movements were predicated on a state of feeling which few besides himself suspected. Either the insurgents fight well or the Pontifical troops very poorly. However this may be, the prospect for the long continuance of the temporal power of the Pope is very poor. The interference of the French is the only thing that can save him. It has saved him once, but under different circumstances. French dictation, even in Italy, is not likely to be submitted to by Prussia, and Italy herself has become weary of it. The situation concerns not the Pope alone, or chiefly—the question of a continental war hangs on it.

The entire population of the Pope's dominions is only equal to about one-fifth that of Pennsylvania, while Italy, sympathising with the Garibaldians and eager for a united Kingdom and Rome for its capital, has a population of over twenty-two millions, or two-thirds that of the United States.

The latest report was that petitions were pouring in from different parts of Italy in favor of making Rome the capital, while, at the same time, victory crowned the party that were fighting for the attainment of this end. Their successes, with the support that the party has, will not be likely to come to nothing, as in 1849. The people have learned from the deception practiced upon them by their rulers, not to place confidence in them now.

SECOND VIEWS OF MEXICO.

No person, probably has changed his mind as to the execution of MAXIMILIAN, viewing that melancholy event from the standpoint of humanity. Of the justice of it, as an act of government, and of its policy, no one, on the reception of the intelligence at first, had any means of forming a proper judgment. Subsequent news from Mexico and developments in France have, in a degree, supplied the lack, and in consequence, without abating anything of pity for the fate of MAXIMILIAN, the views of some have undergone a change as to the justice and policy of the sad transaction. Evidence of this has been given, and the recent reception given to Minister ROMERO in New York, in which sentiments of respect and approval, and even of admiration were expressed for the Mexican functionaries who figured in the late contest against the Empire, and who authorized and conducted the execution of the decree of death on the Emperor.

The indignation that at first burst forth—a spontaneous and honorable proof of the humanity of the American people—has scarcely been diminished by the second and fuller view of the case, but it has been turned upon one more deserving of it than JUAREZ. The man who invegled MAXIMILIAN into the acceptance of the position and afterwards abandoned him to his fate, the man who according to Marshal BAZAINE authorized the bloody decree against the defenders of the Republic, the man whom the unfortunate Prince with his dying hand recorded as covered with lasting infamy by his faithlessness is deemed now more deserving of that doom, in the estimation of mankind, than JUAREZ who saved the Republic by the overthrow and execution of the usurper.

The design of that French usurpation of Mexico on the destiny of the United States can scarcely now be a matter of doubt. Yet, we have to wait for further development's, which will no doubt soon be made, to know fully the intentions and plans of the French Emperor with reference to our country. We confidently expect such information, through distinguished Americans about visiting Mexico, in company with the late representative of that country here; upon the pacification of Mexico and the establishment of easy communications between it and the United States, we are warranted in expecting the return of the old friendly feeling. Indeed we have already evidence that the reports of antipathy, among the Republicans of Mexico, to the American people, were the invention of enemies to both, intended to turn our sympathies from the struggling defenders of that Republic, and so, to weaken and discourage the cause of progress and liberty.

In China the drouth is extensive as well as severe, prevailing to a great extent over Shansing, Shansi and Shensi and Chili Provinces. Already the price for some kinds of food is nearly doubled, and the prospect is that next fall and winter will witness sad scenes. Almost incredible stories reach us of the straits to which many are driven for food.

THE arrival at Omaha from Fort Benton of a steamer with three millions of treasure from the gold regions of the mountains is a speaking fact. When our mineral regions are developed as they should be, the world will be astonished at their vast riches.

Mrs. Lincoln.

The Chicago *Tribune*, referring to the recent order by Mrs. Lincoln of her wardrobe for sale, says: There is no question but Mrs. Lincoln is in straightened circumstances. She states that her income is but $1,700 per annum, which is wholly inadequate to support her and her minor son in a style suitable to her station in society. She owns a comfortable dwelling on West Washington street, in this city, which we believe is paid for, but which she is unable to retain, and it has been offered for sale for some time past. Last summer she sold her carriage and horses, and a large part of her furniture at a sacrifice, and spent the remainder of the season in a neighboring town on the shore of the lake, in close seclusion. Indeed, ever since she came to this city to reside, she has shut herself out from society, declining to receive visits of condolence and sympathy from ladies whose business had enjoyed the personal friendship of Mr. Lincoln during his lifetime. She has lived a recluse life, brooding over her terrible bereavement, refusing to be comforted, consoled or approached. Our citizens knew that she resided in Chicago, but she was never seen, and her pecuniary circumstances were wholly unknown except by vague rumor; and if she mentioned it to any one it was under the injunction of secresy, and no public use could be made of the information. The New York *World* says that "she complains bitterly that men who besought her influence to secure their official positions, and were profuse with promises if she would gratify their wishes, now give her the cold shoulder."

Of the justice of this complaint we know nothing, except that we never met a man who held office under Mr. Lincoln who intimated he was aware of her pecuniary embarrassments or desire for aid. There may have been some such, but the number was small enough to keep the secret, even from the ear of Dame Rumor. It is hardly fair to charge the Republican party with indifference or lack of feeling, or those who received official favors at the hands of Mr. Lincoln with ingratitude, or of giving his widow the "cold shoulder," when in fact they have been ignorant of her necessities.

But now that the seal is broken and the injunction of the secresy removed, there will be no excuse for non-action or neglect. The widow of President Lincoln must have a competence. She should be able to keep and live in her own house in comfort for the rest of her days.

Congress ought to have appropriated to the widow and her children the sum that Mr. Lincoln would have received had he not been assassinated. This would have been little enough. It was a very niggardly piece of business to give them but ten months and twenty days' salary—an act that never received the sanction of the public conscience. The blame rests in part, perhaps, on those who brought the resolution forward, for not properly presenting the matter before the legislative body. We trust that the Illinois delegation, irrespective of party, at the coming session of Congress, will insist upon an appropriation of the residue of the salary which President Lincoln would have received had he lived out his term. And, in the meantime, the friends and admirers of Mr. Lincoln and those who received favors at his hands, can testify to their respect for his memory and appreciation of the benefits he conferred upon them by making up purses of greenbacks and forwarding them to the widow without delay. There need be no fear of giving too much or too soon. Having parted with her household furniture and now offering her wardrobe for sale to procure the necessaries of life and means to educate her boy, it is high time that she received relief.

It would be a disgrace on the American people to allow this state of things to continue after they became aware of it. The Legislature of Illinois voted the widow of Stephen Douglas a larger sum than the Congress of the nation appropriated to the widow of our martyred President.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* does not mince matters in speaking of Mrs. Lincoln and her ways. It says: "Having been charitably permitted to sink into obscurity she demands notoriety at the expense of public shame, and we have no doubt she enjoys the large advertising she is receiving from the press of the country. She had plenty of money to live comfortably with, but she wants show, and regards it her right to revel in barbaric pomp. Hence her cries about the ingratitude of the people and the need of money. If she had had the good sense to return to her old house in Springfield, and to live modestly there, she, with all her faults, would have been respected, and, perhaps, in time, she might have been revered by the American people. She could not think of such a thing, however. Her complaint of straightened circumstances is unwarranted."

The Ohio *State Journal* says: "We are reliably informed by a gentleman, who held a position in the Treasury Department during Mr. Lincoln's administration, that Mr. Lincoln always carefully saved his earnings and invested them in United States bonds, and that George Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was his financial agent. Mr. Harrington had, a short time before the death of Mr. Lincoln, over seventy thousand dollars invested in Government bonds for his benefit. During the war Mr. Lincoln's expenses were not so great as the President's expenses usually are in times of peace, the Government furnishing everything for him except his personal expenses."

The Cleveland *Herald*, after remarking that Mrs. Lincoln, by her recent course, has forfeited that claim to forbearance which the public is always ready to extend toward a woman, says:

"The facts are just these. Judge Davis, Lincoln's administrator, reported that the estate was worth $75,000. Congress gave Mrs. Lincoln the President's unexpired year's salary, and also gave her $25,000 besides, the same as was allowed the late Mrs. Gen. Harrison.

Congressman Wentworth pressed Mrs. Lincoln's claim for one hundred thousand dollars, but Congress did not think such a gift justifiable. There are other facts that should see the light, and, perhaps, would explain Mrs. Lincoln's present *straightened* circumstances. Among such facts is this, that a bill for some $15,000 for jewelry purchased by Mrs. Lincoln was presented to Congress and disallowed, and the secretary of that committee could divulge most remarkable items that through Mrs. Lincoln were presented for payment. We hope these things will all be made public, and that it may be known what the forty huge boxes sent to Chicago from the White House, after the death of Mr. Lincoln, contained. Let the country know the fact that it required an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to make good the spoliation at the White House, and let it be proved who had the benefit of such plundering."

The Chicago *Republican* says: Since the subject has been made matter of newspaper comment, we are guilty of no indelicacy in saying that the well-founded impression with those best acquainted with Mrs. Lincoln's affairs is, that he left his family, though not wealthy, in at least comfortable circumstances. This much is due to a country which reveres his memory.

The Next Pope.

A Paris letter says: While Garibaldi and his sympathizers were fulminating their terrible threats against Papacy and Catholic Rome, the Congress of Malines, under the inspiration of the fiery prelate, Dupanloup, was scarcely less gracious in assaulting Protestantism, exalting the Pope, glorifying Catholicism, and damning its enemies. It will be remembered by many of our readers that Bishop Dupanloup has been spoken of as a prominent candidate for the Papal throne after the death of Pius IX. Without here discussing his eligibility to the succession, the probability of his being pressed upon the College of Cardinals by France, in case of the death of the venerable Pius IX., it may be safely asserted that if he does fill the Papal chair his well-known disinterestedness and belligerent ardor would render Rome doubly obnoxious to Protestant Europe, and make the cause of Garibaldi so popular and powerful as almost to insure his triumph. Suppose, however, that Napoleon, in forcing the succession out of Italy and presenting Bishop Dupanloup had some ulterior object in view which would determine him to sustain the union of temporal and spiritual sovereignty, would there not be here offered an incentive for Rome to settle once for all with Garibaldi and his partisans, thereby providing, at the same time, a rupture with Victor Emanuel's government and causing Prussia, too, to enter the struggle in behalf of the red-shirt chieftain? If Dupanloup does succeed Pius IX., which, by the way, I think highly improbable, he is the man above all others who would relieve Rome of the revolutionary pressure that is now weighing upon her or fall in the effort.

THE correspondent of the Boston *Post* has made another revelation of Mr. Johnson's intention. In case the elections are in his favor he will be nerved to undertake another and a grander swing around the circle. The correspondent says:

"In view of this state of affairs it may possibly happen that President Johnson may strengthen himself by *an entire change of Cabinet*, calling around him only such gentlemen as accept the situation, and who are willing to stand by the Constitution and preserve it intact against all its enemies, foreign and domestic." Should such a change be determined on, it might be looked for soon after the elections are over, and before the assembling of Congress, so that the new Cabinet would be ready for working order, and ready to meet any issue which might be presented by the Legislative Department. Depend upon it we are to have interesting developments very soon.

HENRY CLAY DEAN recently wrote to Horace Greeley, inviting a discussion of the national debt question, from the standpoint of the Democratic doctrine of repudiation. In reply H. G. sent the filthy thing the following extinguisher:

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE.
NEW YORK, September 8, 1867.

SIR DEAN—Sir: I have yours of the 29th ultimo. Should I ever consent to argue the propriety and policy of wholesale swindling, I do not know where the cause of national villainy could find a abler advocate than yourself.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.
Henry Clay Dean, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

THE Sandusky *Register* says: The grape season has hardly commenced. We are able to report the following amounts received from the Islands and Peninsula for shipment, thus far, this week: By the steamer Evening Star, 40,000 pounds; by the steamer General Grant, 44,000; to which may be added at least 20,000 pounds from vineyards in this vicinity; making a total of 104,000 pounds, or over fifty tons. Next week the amount will be much larger.

THE New York *Tribune* feels called upon to make the following correction: "We regret to observe that there is an erroneous but popular impression that the John Quincy Adams whom the Democrats have nominated for Governor of Massachusetts is the same distinguished man who was once President of the United States. The ex-President has been dead a number of years."

GENERAL GRANT.

Speech of Hon. E. B. Washburne.

General Grant's Position Defined---He Advocated the Abolition of Slavery---Supports Congress in Its Action---Indorses the Reconstruction Bill----Advocates Impartial Suffrage---Is a Radical Republican and Never Belonged to the So-called Democratic Party.

The Jo Daviess County (Illinois) Republican Convention met on the 5th instant. The business of the convention having been concluded, Mr. WASHBURNE, member of Congress from this district, was called upon to address the meeting. Responding to the call, he spoke of the satisfaction it afforded him to again meet his constituents after so long an absence, most of which had been in a foreign land in pursuit of health. He would be insensible to every honorable emotion if he did not repeat the expression of his gratitude to the people of Jo Daviess county, to his neighbors and friends, for their long and unwavering friendship. For eight successive elections his political friends had supported him, as a candidate for Congress, with a manifinity, a zeal and a devotion which challenged his profoundest and most heartfelt thanks, and the thought of all their kindness would be fondly cherished by him till the last day of his life. As their Representative, he could lay claim to nothing but an honest desire to serve them and to serve the country faithfully and truly, and to endeavor to discharge every duty devolving upon him without fear or favor. It was with joy that he returned to his home and to his constituents, with improved health, and prouder than ever of his country.

GEN. GRANT—HIS ACTS SPEAK FOR HIM.

After touching upon many other questions, Mr. W. proceeded to speak of General U. S. Grant. He had gone out from Jo Daviess county six years ago and upwards, and since then he had chained his name to the history of the world. His fellow-citizens, therefore, had more than an ordinary interest in all that pertained to him, and they had in all the vicissitudes of the war, amid obloquy, calumny and detraction, given him their confidence and support. He said it was not strange that when the loyal masses of the country were agitated by the gravity of the situation, public attention should be turned to the General of the armies of the United States. It was not surprising that many people should be agitated by imaginary fears. But the fellow citizens of General Grant, who had followed his career from the beginning, and who knew the man, had never any anxiety in regard to his position, and any fears that he would not in the future, as in the past, realize the fullest expectations of the loyal people of the country. But many false ideas had obtained. Many people had looked upon General Grant as they would upon a civilian and a politician, and even a candidate for civil office. They would seem to demand that he should make known his political views on the finishings and through the newspapers with all the arts of the common demagogue. The public had no more right to expect General Grant "to speak out" than they had to expect Lieutenant General Sherman, General Meade, General Sheridan, or General Thomas to make public their political views. The General was not in the habit of proclaiming himself to the world by words, but like a wise man had always made his record through his acts. Though not speaking for the public, no man was more frank in expressing his views on all public matters.

NEVER BELONGED TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

He was raised in the Whig school of politics. His venerable father, so well known in Galena, was always an active and influential member of the old Whig party, and, after it went out of existence, of the Republican party. The General was always a Whig, so far as he was a politician at all, and never belonged to, or had any sympathy with, the so-called Democratic party. He stated this as a fact. Had General Grant been a member of the Democratic party, he would have been in the same position as he now is, and the same as all the most loyal and patriotic men who were in that party now occupy.

Though not a voter in Illinois in 1860, yet after Mr. Lincoln's administration commenced, and after the firing upon Sumter, there was no man who gave a more earnest support to that administration. General Grant was among the first to comprehend the results that would grow out of the rebellion, and the country will not forget that as early as 1865 he wrote a letter saying that as anxious as he was for peace, he did not wish to see it established until slavery was wiped out. In 1864 he was profoundly anxious for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and no man more fully comprehended the great fact that upon his re-election hinged the success of our cause and the suppression of the rebellion. He so far departed from his usual course in such matters as to write and procure the publication of a letter by which he briefly and emphatically summed up the whole question. The letter was published by hundreds of thousands by the Republican Congressional Committee, and exerted great influence in the country.

INDORSES THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

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Royalty Quarreling About Maximilian's Property.

We learn from Vienna, says a Paris paper, that the settlement of the Emperor Maximilian's succession offers very great difficulties. The delegate of the Austrian Emperor, M. de Kraus, and of the King of the Belgians, M. Tesch, have not been able to come to terms, and the latter has quitted Vienna without having succeeded in establishing the basis of an arrangement. A suit between the two Sovereign families seems almost inevitable. The principal question seems to be whether the Arch Duchess Charlotte, widow of the deceased, or the Arch Duke Charles, his uncle, shall be recognized as residuary legatee. In reference to the same subject, the *Fremdenblatt*, of Vienna, gives the following details of the last dispositions of the Emperor Maximilian:

His Majesty left two wills. The first was executed at Miramar, shortly before his departure for Mexico, and was written and signed by his own hand. The Empress Charlotte was constituted residuary legatee, souvenirs being left to nearly all the members of the Imperial family. All the gifts which the Emperor had received in his childhood are left by this testament to those who had formerly presented them. The Emperor speaks with touching gratitude of his mother and the happy influence which she exerted in the formation of his heart character. His will is also, on his part, the object of tender remembrances. The second testament was drawn up at Queretaro, not long before the Emperor's execution; like the former, it is in his own handwriting. This act was drawn up under the supposition that the Empress Charlotte had died in Europe, and the Archduke Charles was named residuary legatee. The other dispositions are not modified in any form.

SWEET CIDER ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.
Neutral Sulphite of Lime.
Neutral Sulphite of Lime.
Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

One package of the above at 25 cents, will preserve one barrel of Cider sweet and sparkling, all the year round. This is no experiment but a well known fact. Sold wholesale and retail, and sent to any part of the country, by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
88 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street,
Pittsburgh.

DR. CHAUSSIER'S EMPRESS.

LA COMPOSITION IMPERATRICE, POUR LES CHEVEUX.

It has long been known that the hair, by mental excition, by excitement, by disease, and imperfect circulation, loses its vitality, turns gray and falls off. That eminent French Chemist, DR. CHAUSSIER, has produced a compound, unique, and at the same time a beautiful dressing for the hair, durable and lasting perfumed. Remember, this is the only article for the toilet that has ever been presented to the public. It is not a Dye. It will not soil the finest linen. It will not gum the hair. It is free from the disagreeable smell of sulphur. It relieves the scalp of dandruff or unpleasant irritation. Prevents the hair from falling off, even after fever. Causes the new hair to grow. It will restore gray hair to its natural color, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Use this preparation for a few days, and your beauty should be agitated by imaginary fears. But the fellow citizens of General Grant, who had followed his career from the beginning, and who knew the man, had never any anxiety in regard to his position, and any fears that he would not in the future, as in the past, realize the fullest expectations of the loyal people of the country. But many false ideas had obtained. Many people had looked upon General Grant as they would upon a civilian and a politician, and even a candidate for civil office. They would seem to demand that he should make known his political views on the finishings and through the newspapers with all the arts of the common demagogue. The public had no more right to expect General Grant "to speak out" than they had to expect Lieutenant General Sherman, General Meade, General Sheridan, or General Thomas to make public their political views. The General was not in the habit of proclaiming himself to the world by words, but like a wise man had always made his record through his acts. Though not speaking for the public, no man was more frank in expressing his views on all public matters.

NEVER BELONGED TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

He was raised in the Whig school of politics. His venerable father, so well known in Galena, was always an active and influential member of the old Whig party, and, after it went out of existence, of the Republican party. The General was always a Whig, so far as he was a politician at all, and never belonged to, or had any sympathy with, the so-called Democratic party. He stated this as a fact. Had General Grant been a member of the Democratic party, he would have been in the same position as he now is, and the same as all the most loyal and patriotic men who were in that party now occupy.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. RUFFIN . . . C. A. KEHEW . . . W. H. WHITEHEAD.

SOHO OIL WORKS.

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS.

NO. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET,
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,
BROWN MUSLINS.
CALICOES.
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

For Sale at the Lowest Market Prices, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD,
Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps,
Steam Gauges and Whistles, Plain
and Galvanized Pipe, Steam
Pumps, &c., &c.

No. 167 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

THE LECTURE COMMITTEE announce to the public their preparation for a Course during the coming season.

They have effected arrangements with the following well known persons, and are in correspondence with others from whom expect to engage:

JOHN B. GOUGH.
THEO. TILTON.
DR. HOLLAND.
JAMES E. MURDOCH.
MISS DICKINSON.
HENRY VINCENT.
E. P. WHIPPLE, and others.

The Committee have been in correspondence with the Agent of CHAS. DICKENS, and in case of his contemplated visit, they have assurance of no difficulties are confidently their ability to secure him.

SEASON TICKETS will be issued on twenty-fifth (25th) October. Price $3.

To give opportunity to all who desire to secure Tickets, applications will be received for a week, by members of the Committee, and at the Secretary's office, in the Mercantile Library Association Room, 71 Fifth street, cor. Diamond, on and after October 14th. Tickets will be subject to a moderate additional charge for his lecture, owing to the attendant expense.

JAS. B. SCOTT, OLIVER LEMON,
O. D. GRANT, R. H. MORRIS,
E. V. M'CANDLESS, W. P. HERBERT,
H. JENNINGS.

BAILEY & CO.,
819 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

DIAMONDS.
Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Rare Gems, Engagement Rings, Studs, &c., &c.
LOW PRICES.

BAILEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.
Of the most celebrated makers. Sole agents for the grand Gold Medal Patek Philippe & Co. timekeeper, the best watch manufactured.
LOW PRICES.

BAILEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

BRIDAL SILVER.
For Wedding Present, of entirely new and artistic designs.
LOW PRICES.

BAILEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

PLATED WARES.
From the most celebrated American and English makers.
LOW PRICES.

BAILEY & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

Works of Art. Fine Oil Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes, &c., &c.
LOW PRICES.

Our stock is unsurpassed by any establishment in the country, both in regard to price and quality, our foreign importations having been selected with great care by one of the firm in Europe. Our wares are constantly arranged for exhibition, and strangers in the city, whether desiring to purchase or not, are cordially invited to call and examine. Orders by mail carefully and promptly attended to.

BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Designs of Silver Ware, &c., sent by mail. cod

FOR SALE—HORSES AND MULES.

One pair large Mare Mules, 2,400 pounds; of good disposition and in fine working order; suitable for an iron wagon. One pair Brown Horses, and one pair Bay Horses for carriages or general work. Also, one excellent saddle and light harness Horse. Stock can be seen at Barr & Lee's Livery Stable, Sandusky street and Church Avenue, Allegheny city.

LOCKHART & CO.

CEMENT.

CEMENT,
BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,
Always on hand and for sale by
CHAS. B. LEECH,
No. 118 Second street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

50,000 DOLLARS TO LOAN

On Government or other good Collaterals. Mortgages wanted. Apply to

JACOB GLOSSER, Broker,
No. 115 Fourth street.

ONIONS. ONIONS.

500 bush. prime Yellow Onions,

Just received and for sale at 360 LIBERTY ST.

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

Fine Flavored Oolong, Japan, Chulan, English Breakfast, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson TEAS.
For sale at low prices at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE

BARREL SHOT GUNS—I have just received a fine assortment of the above Guns, of my own importation, direct from one of the best makers in Europe, which I am selling at much lower rates than they can be purchased from the jobbing houses in New York or Philadelphia.

JAMES BOWN,
ws 136 WOOD STREET.

PITTSBURGH GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY, 43 Market street, near Third, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUGH FITZPATRICK, PROPRIETOR.

Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pen Holders, wholesale and retail. Pens carefully repaired, Persons living out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail and they will be promptly returned.

THE PRIZE APPLE PARER—THE

Lightning Apple Parer, proved by two years' use, and hundreds of testimonials, to be the best Apple Parer now in use. I have been appointed Manufacturer's Agent, where dealers can be supplied at the lowest wholesale rates.

JAMES BOWN,
ws 136 WOOD STREET.

HORSES FOR SALE.

15 good working Mares and Horses,

Just arrived and for sale at

HOWARD'S
Livery and Sale Stable, First street, near Monongahela House.

CASTILE SOAP.

25 BXS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
cod Corner Wood and First sts.

COX'S GELATINE.

3 GRO. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
cod Corner Wood and First sts.

BANK STATEMENTS.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, Monday, October 7, 1867.

ASSETS.

Bills and Notes Discounted	$1,235,270 56
Banking House, Lot and Furniture	10,000 00
United States Bonds	300,000 00
Remittances	5,943 33
Due from Banks (coin)	12,286 65
Due from Banks and Bankers	46,809 25
Cash, Legal

The Daily Commercial

SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

BY GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gorgeous leaves are blowing down,
Homeward comes the sweetest boy;
O'er the sunshine, straw and brown,
Flaunt the autumn flowers gay.
Ah me!
Summers pass—
Like our joys they [illegible]

Fanned by many a balmy breeze,
In the spring I love to lie
'Neath the newly budded trees,
Gazing upward to the sky.
But, alas!
Time will pass,
And the flowers of spring must die.

Oft my maiden sat with me,
Listening to the thrush's tone,
Warbled forth from every tree—
For the meadow hay was mown.
But, alas!
Summers pass—
Now, I wander all alone.

Love, like summer-time, is fair,
Decked with buds and blossoms gay;
But upon this autumn air
Floats a voice which seems to say,
"Love, alas!
Also pass,
As the summers pass away!"

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Information has been received at the Treasury Department, from an official source, that the threshing shows the crop of wheat in the United Kingdom of Great Britain to be short in quality as well as in quantity. Competent judges with whom the writer conversed during the month of September, estimate that it will fall twenty per cent. below an average crop.

Sixty miles from Houston, Texas, is a small lake, a few rods in diameter, the waters of which are too sour for ordinary use. There is some litigation about a dower interest in the property. When that is settled there is to be a large hotel erected at that place, with a distillery attachment which will enable the proprietors to supply an unlimited demand for "wilsky sour," without regard to the state of the lemon market.

A well known minister of New York, repudiates the received theory that they have music in heaven. He declares that his choir has given him so much trouble on earth, that the idea of music in the world to come is wholly repugnant to his ideas of eternal peace and rest.

Says a New York letter: The week closes with the most stringent money market we have had in a long while. The broker can borrow nothing short of 7 per cent. in gold. Some parties report the feeling rather easier than yesterday. Discounts are almost entirely nominal. The rates for prime paper range from 7@9½ per cent. The West is still a heavy drain upon the banks. The old Express Companies have forwarded $6,000,000 during the week, making $50,000,000 since August 1.

The Surgeon General reports that since the passage of the act of July, 1862, authorizing artificial limbs to be furnished to certain soldiers maimed in the service, there have been issued three thousand nine hundred and eighty-one legs, two thousand two hundred and forty arms, fifty-five hands and nine feet. He estimates that from 1,000 to 1,200 limbs yet remain to be furnished. Hereafter the money value is to be given instead of an order on manufacturers.

The Old School Presbyterian Synod of Indiana and the Synod of Northern Indiana will hold their annual meetings at Indianapolis, beginning on Thursday next, the 10th instant. The main subjects of discussion will be the work of missions in the State, the reunion of the Old and New School churches, and the interests of Hanover College as to location and prospects.

It now appears, beyond all question, that the building materials of the Universal Exhibition have been purchased by a Russian company for transportation to St. Petersburg, or any other point in that country, to be determined on hereafter. The Champ-de-Mars will doubtless be restored to its former use as a military parade ground.

It is announced that the Government, in concert with the city of Paris, is now busied in organizing a programme of a grand *fete* for the closing of the exhibition. The Emperor and Empress of Austria are to be present at the ceremony, and other sovereigns have been invited for the occasion by Napoleon.

PERSONAL.

—The Rev. Albert Barnes, of the First Presbyterian Church Washington square, Philadelphia, has been compelled to resign his charge and to give up preaching, reading, writing, and studying immediately and entirely, or, his physicians say, he will go stone blind. All his friends will deeply deplore this dreadful affliction. It is the bitterest trial that could happen to a man of his usefulness and industry.

—Rev. Charles R. Dunbar, said to be Sabbath School Missionary Agent for the Ohio Baptist Society, says that his brother, Rev. Edward Dunbar—of whose arrest for bigamy in Minnesota, an account has been published, has been crazy for a dozen years; that he will sometimes travel about under an assumed name; that at times he is scarcely conscious of what he does; that he is passionately fond of the women; that he cannot see a handsome face but he is in love with it; that this passion leads him to great indiscretion; and that he does not know how many wives he has. Upon the establishment of these symptoms, any sympathetic jury will, of course, feel bound to acquit the unfortunate gentleman of all responsibility for such "indiscretions."

—Abd-el-Kader went to Baden and visited the gambling tables, where he won fifteen francs. Another oriental, Mustapha Pacha, is a constant player. A correspondent says he "broke the bank twice within an interval of two days—but he is not a methodical player; what he gains to-day he loses to-morrow. No one, however, plays more coolly than he, as the vicissitudes of the game have no apparent effect on his features—if he loses he does not frown, and if he gains he regards the gold and notes heaped up before him with indifference."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Flatulent or Windy Colic—These medicines are especially recommended for relieving the oppression frequently experienced after a hearty meal—in fact, they are the dinner Pills—they assist nature in her digestive process, correct all acidity, flatulent or bilious tendencies, and by equalizing the circulation prevent a flow of blood to the head. For upwards of fifty years, they have been the only remedies of millions of people for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaints, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
Is a beverage particularly adapted to persons of weak and debilitated constitution, and all those who are laboring under dyspepsia, loss of appetite, scrofula, chlorosis, etc., general debility, and derangement of the whole system.
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
TAKES THE PLACE OF
And is superior to ale, porter, and spirituous liquors as a remedial agent, and in all cases where slightly stimulative beverages and tonic are needed.
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH
Is, since the short time of its introduction, already used by the first families of the city, and prescribed by the most eminent physicians, whose approval and encomiums have been bestowed upon this wonderful drink.
Mr. C. P. Wagner, No. 273 Ninth avenue, N. Y., says, when giving a new order:
"Your Malt Extract is not only a very pleasant beverage, but also a very efficacious one, and strengthens the stomach as well as the whole system, and wards off disease."
Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, (for America),
No. 542 Broadway, opposite Barnum's.
Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
FR. SPONHOLTZ, Sole Agent, at Graff & Reiter's, 215 Liberty street. Also C. F. BAUMAN, Allegheny City, and A. KOCH, Birmingham. eod

DRUGGISTS.

JAMES R. CLARK,
DRUGGIST,
103 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH,
Has just opened a new and complete stock of
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY AND
TOILET ARTICLES.
Call and examine the stock. Prescriptions compounded at all hours. MWS

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

DRUGGISTS.
PARK & BRILL,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS.
No. 77 Federal Street, near Depot,
mh10 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

DUNSEATH & HASLETT,
Jewelers and Opticians,
Have just opened a large and well selected stock of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
SPECTACLES, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS,
AND ALL KINDS OF OPTICAL GOODS.
56 FIFTH STREET.

PETROLEUM.

R. E. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 6 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. my27

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
WM. HENDERSON.....LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING.....MANAGER.
T. H. HANNON.....STAGE MANAGER.
Last night but three of the great Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
Supported by Miss MARY McVICKER.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 9th, 1867, Shakspeare's great tragic play in five acts entitled
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Portia.....Miss Mary McVicker.
Romeo.....Mr. Edwin Booth.
Thursday Evening—Mr. BOOTH as Richelieu.
SATURDAY—Grand Booth Matinee.

PROF. CARPENTER'S DANCING ACADEMY, PHILO HALL, 75 Third street, is now open for the reception of Pupils. Days of Tuition, Ladies and Gents' Class, TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock; Ladies' Misses' and Masters' Class, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.; Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock in the Evening. Circulars to be had at the Music Stores, or from
PROF. COWPER,
At St. Charles Hotel.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERAY,
63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

CARPETS.

51 FIFTH STREET.
McCALLUM BROS.
HAVE ON HAND THE FALL STYLES
OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CRUMB CLOTHS,
WIDE FELTINGS AND DRUGGETS,
TOILANES,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF TABLE COVERING.
An extra quality of
RAG CARPETS,
LIST AND YARN CARPETS.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET,
BETWEEN SMITHFIELD AND WOOD.

BARGAINS IN
CARPETS,
AT RETAIL.
ALL WOOL INGRAINS Reduced 25 cents per yard.
BRUSSELS CARPETS Reduced 25 cents per yard.
Good White and Red Checked CHINA MATTING, Reduced to 35 cts. per yard.
HEAVY REDUCTION IN
LACE CURTAINS,
AND MANY OTHER GOODS.
McFARLAND & COLLINS,
NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store.

NEW FALL STOCK
OF
CARPETS.
Just Arriving, a very Large Stock of English and American
BRUSSELS.
English Tapestry Brussels.
American Tapestry Brussels.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
DRUGGETS.
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
RUGS, MATS, &c.
We offer many of our Goods at a Large Reduction from last Spring's Prices. Special inducements to those who BUY TO SELL and to Cash Customers.
BOYARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH STREET.

CARPETS.
Together with our new and complete assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLIES, we have opened the largest stock now offered in the city of
LOW-PRICED
ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.
HEMPS,
Fine Listing & Heavy Rag Carpets
Which we are enabled by our large contracts to offer to our retail customers at wholesale prices.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
28 FIFTH STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY—The Winter Session opens NOVEMBER 4th. Address, for Boarding-House circular, Rev. [illegible], or session of five months, $80; Tuition, $10 to $18. Washing, $7 a dozen. Music, Painting and Languages, extra. From these terms a reduction of 10 per cent. will be made for the daughters of Clergymen and soldiers.
Rev. J. R. BEATTY, D. D., LL.D., Sup't.
Rev. A. M. REID, A. M., Principal.
Prof. L. E. WYCHOFF, Vice do. eod

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania.
PRESIDENT—COL. T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
VICE PRES'T—J. M'DONALD CROSSAN, Esq.
SEC'Y AND TREAS.—GEO. H. HOLTZMAN.
The Second Session of this Institution commences on Thursday, September 5th.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M., President,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.

Box 493, Allegheny city, Pa., J. McD. CROSSAN, Esq., Vice President, at the Monongahela House, or GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, Secretary, 75 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. d

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

ISAAC TRESCOTT, 129 MAIN ST.
SALEM, OHIO,
DEALER IN
BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,
WALL AND WINDOW PAPER.
Yankee Notions, Gold Pens,
General Stationery,
Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.
Also, General Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, containing the largest amount of reading matter of any paper in the State. oct5

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
No. 98 Fourth Street,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. eod

JOHN LINNENBRINK,
(Near Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot,)
ROCHESTER, PA.
Dealer in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester, Pa.
Agent for the PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN M. TIERNAN.....MALCOLM HAY.
TIERNAN & HAY,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages Negotiated.

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
106 FIFTH STREET.
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FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x46. Address COMMERCIAL.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
NO. 188
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
AND
JOBBERS
IN
BOOTS,
SHOES,
RUBBERS and
LEATHER,
INVITE THE INSPECTION OF
City and Country Merchants
To our large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of
CUSTOM WORK,
MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,
WHICH WE OFFER AT
EASTERN PRICES,
To Cash or prompt short time buyers.
☞ Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CART CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING
H. CHILDS & CO.

JOHN GILL & SONS
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
NO. 113 WOOD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The attention of the trade and merchants in general, are invited to examine our stock, particularly
OUR OWN MAKE AND BRAND
Of goods, which we warrant, and will be sold at the
Lowest Eastern Prices.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS
JAMES P. TANNER
NO. 56 WOOD STREET,
Is in receipt of his LARGE STOCK of desirable
BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,
Which he will offer to CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS AT LOW PRICES.
☞ An examination is requested.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER.
86 WOOD STREET.

Across the Sierra Nevadas.
THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
THE WESTERN HALF OF THE
Great National Trunk Line
Across the Continent,
Being constructed with the AID AND SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, is destined to be one of the most important lines of communication in the world, as it is the only link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, over which the immense Overland travel must pass, and the
Principal Portion of the Main Stem Line between the Two Oceans.
Its line extends from Sacramento, on the tidal waters of the Pacific, eastward across the richest and most populous part of California, Nevada and Utah, contiguous to all the great Mining Regions of the Far West, and will meet the Iowa Railroads now building east of the Rocky Mountains, About 100 miles are now built, and in daily running operation to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas. Within a few days 35 miles, now graded, will be added, and the track carried entirely across the mountains to a point in the Great Salt Lake Valley, whence further progress will be easy and rapid. Iron, materials and equipments are ready at hand for 300 miles of road, and 10,000 men are employed in the construction.
The local business upon the completed portion surpasses all previous estimate. The figures for the quarter ending August 31, are as follows:

Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
$487,579 64	$86,548 17	$401,031 17

Or at the rate of 800 miles per annum, of which more than three-fourths are net profit on less than 100 miles worked. This is upon the actual, legitimate traffic of the road, with its trains in the mountains, and with only the normal ratio of government transportation, and is exclusive of the mastering carried for the further extension of the road. The Company's interest in the coal fields during the period were less than $125,000.
And on this ever-expanding through traffic and the proportions of the future business become immense.
The Company are authorized to construe their line eastward until that meet and connect with the roads now building east of the Rocky Mountain ranges. Assuming that they will build and control half the entire distance between San Francisco and the Missouri river, as now seems probable, the United States will have invested in the completion of 800 miles $28,592,000, or at the average rate of $35,000 per mile—not including any land grant of 10,000,000 Acres of the Public Lands. By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and completing its first link in favor of the First Mortgage Bondholders, the General Government will secure to itself the co-operation of private capitalists, and has carefully guarded itself against any other ordinary contingencies.
The Company offer for sale, through us, their
First Mortgage Thirty Year Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds,
Principal and interest payable in Gold Coin, in New York city. They are issued in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are selling for the present at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st added, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly
Nine per Cent. upon the Investment.
These Bonds, authorized by Act of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same amount only as the Bonds granted by the Government; and represent, in all cases, the first lien upon a completed, equipped and productive railroad, in which have been invested Government bonds, stock subscriptions, donations, surplus earnings, etc., and which is worth more than three times the amount of First Mortgage Bonds which can be issued upon it.
The Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds have all the safeguards, restrictions and guarantees of the Pacific Railroad Act of Congress, and have in addition several noticeable advantages over all other classes of railroad bonds.
First—they are the superior claim upon altogether the most vital and valuable portion of the thoroughline.
Second—Beside the fullest benefit of the Government subsidy, (which is a subordinate lien), the road receives the benefit of large donations from California.
Third—Fully half the whole cost of grading 800 miles eastward of San Francisco is concentrated upon the 150 miles now about completed.
Fourth—A local business already yielding threefold the annual Interest Liabilities, with advantageous rates payable in coin.
Fifth—The principal as well as the interest of its Bonds being payable in coin, upon a legally binding agreement.
Having carefully investigated the resources, and prospects of the road, and the management of the Company's affairs, we cordially recommend these Bonds, to Trustees, Executors, Institutions, and others, as an eminently sound, reliable and remunerative form of permanent investment.
Conversions of Government Securities
INTO
CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
now realize for the holders from
TWELVE TO EIGHTEEN PER CENT. ADVANTAGE,
with the same rate of interest.
The following are the current rates (September 9th), subject, of course, to slight variations from day to day. We receive in exchange:

U. S. 6-20's	1861, coupon,	pay difference	158 49
U. S. 5-20's	1862, coupon,	do	180 49
U. S. 5-20's	1863, coupon,	do	135 99
U. S. 5-20's	1864, coupon,	do	148 49
U. S. 5-20's	1865, (new), coupon,	do	120 99
U. S. 5-20's	1867 (new), coupon,	do	120 99
U. S. 10-40's	coupon, and pay difference,		38 49
U. S. 7-30's	(2d series),	do do	122 49
U. S. 7-30's	(3d series),	do do	122 49

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, of whom descriptive Pamphlets and Maps can be obtained, and by
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND
Financial Agents of the C. P. RR. Co.
NO. 5 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
ALSO OF
ROBINSON BROS.,
ws 78 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAPER BAGS,
PAPER BAGS.
W. A. McCLURG, 57 HAND STREET.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the best PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.
s28-y

GROCERIES, &C.

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.
SUNDRIES:
100 bags African Pea Nuts, small;
100 bags Sonchira Pea Nuts, large;
50 bags Ipca Almonds;
50 bags Sicily Almonds;
5 bags Lisbon Paper Shell Almonds;
40 boxes Shelled Almonds;
25 bags Filberts;
100 bags Brazil Nuts;
10 bags Naple Walnuts;
20 bags French Walnuts;
5 bbls Pecans;
3,000 Cocoa Nuts;
200 boxes Layer Raisins;
25 kegs French Prunes;
50 cases ¼ and ½ Cods Sardines;
20 mats Dates;
100 boxes No. 1 New No. 1 Herring;
200 dozen quart Tomato Catsup;
100 dozen pint Tomato Catsup;
100 dozen Cayenne Pepper;
20 boxes Vermicella;
75 boxes Macaroni;
10 cases Drum Dairy Salt;
Now in store and for sale Low by
REYMER & BROS.,
Nos. 126 and 128 WOOD ST.

SAML. P. SHRIVER.....JASON M. HOPKINS.
JOS. NEWCOMER.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

SUNDRIES.
218 bags strictly choice Rio Coffee;
120 bags strictly prime Rio Coffee;
110 bags fair to good Rio Coffee;
60 packets choice Old Government Java Coffee;
160 bbls Lovering's Syrup;
200 bbls choice P. R. Sugars;
250 bbls Refined Sugars;
150 bbls Sugar House Sugars;
30 hhds prime P. R. Molasses;
40 hhds choice Cuba Sugar;
200 chests fine Green and Black Teas;
50 half chests choice Japan Teas;
400 boxes Raisins, choice to common;
In Store, and arriving by Pennsylvania Railroad, and for sale by
JAMES CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer,
No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

GROCERIES.
Coffees, Sugars, Molasses,
SYRUPS, RICE, TEAS,
Soda, Tobacco, &c., &c.
A large and complete stock at low figures.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.

RAW ROLL TOBACCO.
Baltimore Spun Roll;
Navy Pounds and Halves;
Cavendish Quarters;
Congress Tens;
Louisville Cut and Dry;
Gold Dust Fine Cut Chewing;
Mt. Vernon Fine Cut Chewing;
Soaps, Oils, Candles,
Spices, Cheese, &c.,
For sale to Country Merchants and others, by
RUTLEDGE, PERRY & CO.,
315 LIBERTY STREET.

NEAR UNION DEPOT.
WILLIAM MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON.)
200 bbls Lovering's Refined Sugar;
100 half chests Japan Tea;
150 half chests Imperial, Gunpowder and Y. H. Tea;
50 half chests Oolong Tea;
125 boxes M'Keone, Van Haagen & Co's Chemical Olive Soap;
50 bags choice Laguayra Coffee;
15 bags choice Old Government Java Coffee;
10 cases finest Olive Oil;
150 packages Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; kits, quarters, halves and bbls, Bay and Shore.
100 boxes choice Navy Tobacco;
15 half boxes Natural Leaf Tobacco;
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
WM. MILLER,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON.

IMPORTANT
TO STRANGERS.
THE GREAT AMERICAN
Tea Company's
SALESROOM
IN THE
Cor. Union St. and the Diamond
CAUTION.
No connection with any other
Tea House in the City.
EDWARD HEAZLETON,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND PRODUCE MERCHANT,
East Cor. Diamond Square, No. 18,
Dealer in FLOUR, SALT, FISH, LARD and REFINED OILS; GROCER'S DRUGS, BACON, and merchandize generally suitable to the trade. Orders filled promptly and delivered free of charge.

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
JOSEPH SPENCER.....JAMES M'KAY
SPENCER & M'KAY,
Malsters and Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug8-1y

ISAIAH WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
Seats Foot, Tanners, Lard,
Whale and Sperm
OILS.
Naval Stores and Petroleum,
St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's
CASTOR OIL,
In Bakers Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.
NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED
Cod Liver Oil,
WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE
ISAIAH WOODBURY,
SOLE AGENT,
26 DEY STREET,
NEW YORK.

HAZARD POWDER
I am now prepared to fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of
Hazard's Celebrated Powder.
All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
ARTHUR KIRK.

DON'T
BE DECEIVED
By flourishing advertisements of LOW PRICED Machines, as by patronizing such you only throw your money away, but buy a GROVER & BAKER, at 103 FIFTH STREET. 106

MILLINERY GOODS.

NEW
HATS, RIBBONS,
AND
FLOWERS,
A Choice Lot
OPENED TO-DAY,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS.
RIBBON,
Trimming and Notion House,
The Largest Store and Stock.
ANOTHER LINE OF
New Goods,
JUST RECEIVED AT
Nos. 77 and 79 Market St,
Including a splendid assortment of
BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES, BUTTONS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
ZEPHYR KNIT AND WOOLEN GOODS.
CALL AND SEE US.
Prices Same as Eastern Jobbers. Terms Cash.
JOS. HORNE & CO.

WHOLESALE
MILLINERY
AND
RIBBON HOUSE,
J. D. BERND,
Cor. Fifth and Market Sts.,
SECOND FLOOR.

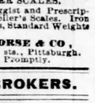
J. BENSWANGER & CO.,
55 MARKET STREET,
Wholesale Dealers
IN
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Ribbons, Flowers, Hats,
BONNETS, &c.
We have the best facilities for supplying the trade, and earnestly invite a comparison of our stock and prices with those of other city houses. We feel confident that an examination of our stock will prove to the advantage of all WHOLESALE BUYERS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Bonnets, Hats,
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.
OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER.
86 WOOD STREET.

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

S. A. HATCH.....DAN. ABLE.
CHAS. E. MAURICE.....CHAS. M. ELLEARD
HATCH, MAURICE & CO.,
RECTIFIERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors
IN BOND AND FREE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
We have a United States Bonded Warehouse, and solicit shipments.
R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

SCALES.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES.

Of all kinds, including
RAILROAD, HAY, COAL, GRAIN, STOCK PLATFORM and COUNTER SCALES.
Also, a full assortment of Druggist and Prescription Scales. Fine Gold and Jeweller's Scales. Iron and Brass Beams. Market Scales, Standard Weights and Measures, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
Cor. Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.
Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

SAMUEL H. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke, and Oliphant's C. H. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.
jy28

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!
THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at Its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. 25, 1866.
BARRETT'S
Vegetable Hair Restorative
Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing.
It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most powerful and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.
J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.
GENERAL AGENTS, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
PARK & BRILL,
ws ALLEGHENY CITY.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS
AND
CINCINNATI RAILROAD
Pan Handle Route.
CHANGE OF TIME. On and after MONDAY, October 7, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2.05 a m	12.35 a m
Wheeling Accom'n	6.10 a m	6.10 p m
Fast Line	9.10 a m	7.10 p m
Valley Accommod'n	11.10 a m	5.05 p m
Fast Express	2.50 p m	10.35 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3.55 p m	9.35 a m
Mail	5.15 p m	3.25 p m
Cincinnati Express	7.00 p m	7.20 a m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Fast Line Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7.40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9.40 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1.20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3.40 p. m.
Connection Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Benedict's, Fifth Ward, Lime Kiln and Sharpsburg, and only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.
The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 2.00 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
For further information, apply to
JAMES ROBERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Brady's Bend.
On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive.
Mail (to Brady's Bd)	6.40 a m	6.30 p m
Fort Wayne Works Accom.	9.40 a m	4.05 p m
Hulton Accommodation	10.00 a m	12.30 p m
Pittsburgh Accom'n	1.00 p m	9.30 p m
Express	4.45 p m	1.40 p m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5.30 p m	8.40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1.00 p m	5.30 p m

Wheeling Ex. 8.45 p m Cl. & Whg Ex. 7.00 p m
Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny
N. B'ft Acc... 8.38 a m N. B'ft Acc... 7.05 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 10.13 a m N. B'ft Acc... 8.48 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 11.53 a m Sharpsville A. 9.23 a m
Rochester Acc. 1.33 p m N. Castle Acc. 10.24 a m
Wells' & N C Ac 3.43 p m Leetsdale Acc. 11.18 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 6.03 p m Leetsdale Acc. 1.03 p m
N. B'ft Acc... 5.33 p m N. B'ft Acc... 4.43 p m
N. B'ft Acc... 6.38 p m Leetsdale Acc. 4.23 p m
Leetsdale Acc. 10.43 p m Leetsdale Acc. 7.38 p m
☞ 2 A. M. P. M. Chicago Express leave daily.
☞ 10.58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Depart.	Arrive.	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Train	1.30 a m	Day Express	3.00 a m
Fast Line	1.50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a m	Mail Train	9.00 a m
Brinton No. 4	7.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.30 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	11.15 a m
Cincinnati Exp.	9.10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11.30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10.15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	3.30 p m
Phila. Express	1.50 p m	Wall's No 4	3.30 p m
Wall's No. 3	3.30 p m	Wall's No. 5	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4.50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5.20 p m	Wall's No. 6	5.50 p m
Wall's No. 6	7.00 p m	Fast Line	7.20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig'train	10.30 p m	Wall's No. 7	10.50 p m

Wall's No. 7 Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9 o'clock a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.50 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.
Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after June 9th, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.	Depart.		
Sharpsburg No 1	6.35 a m	Mail	6.50 a m
Freeport No 1	8.15 a m	Fre

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

RETURNS FROM SMITHFIELD STREET.—The mortality of diseases of the throat and chest have been in excess of the average for Dr. Aborn's new theory of treatment by inhalation.

BASE BALL.—The Osceola and Pioneer Base Ball Clubs will play a match game for a ball and the Junior championship of Pittsburgh, at Oakland Park, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. A well contested game is expected.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new Methodist Church in Manchester will be dedicated next Sabbath, Bishop Simpson conducting the services. The society will retain their worthy pastor, Rev. James Hollingshead.

FALL OF A WALL.—The brick work on the new German Lutheran Church, on High street, gave way yesterday, while the workmen were engaged in the erection of a scaffold, and a portion of the wall came down with a crash. Fortunately no person was injured.

A NEW PASTOR.—The members of the Sharpsburg Presbyterian Church held a meeting on Monday last, and by a unanimous vote selected Rev. T. M. Wilson, formerly of Scarsburg, Pa., as their pastor for the coming year. The meeting was unusually large.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Agent of the Associated Press would acknowledge his indebtedness to the Managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the services furnished from surrounding counties, independent of those supplied by the regular agency.

LAMP EXPLOSION.—On Sunday evening a little daughter of Mr. Hollenhomes, of Birmingham, was carrying a lighted carbon oil lamp through a room to the upper story, when by some means unknown, it was dropped and set fire to the carpet. The flames were extinguished before any serious damage had been done. Fortunately the girl was not seriously burned.

FORESTALLING THE MARKET.—A man named Peter Larimore was arrested yesterday by Market Constable Johnson, of Allegheny, charged with forestalling the market, in purchasing a basket of pears with the intention of selling them again. He was fined two dollars and costs, upon the payment of which he was discharged.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT UNIONTOWN.—A grand musical entertainment will be given at the Court House, Uniontown, on Thursday evening. The programme embraces many choice selections from the works of the most famous composers, comprising vocal and instrumental solos, duetts, trios and choruses. The entertainment promises to be an excellent one, and will doubtless attract a large and fashionable audience.

TOBACCO STOLEN.—Yesterday morning about three o'clock some person in the vicinity of Mr. Gardiner's tobacco establishment on Webster street, heard a noise and proceeding to the store found a hole in the wall where burglars had removed some bricks. It was supposed that a considerable amount of tobacco and cigars had been removed, but this opening of the burglars was probably frightened away before completing their work.

PARDONED BY THE GOVERNOR.—The pardon papers of George J. Hall, confined in the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny City, signed by Governor Geary, were received yesterday and the prisoner was released from confinement. Hall was convicted in the Criminal Court of this county, about four months ago, of felonious assault and battery, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

MILITARY COMPANY IN ALLEGHENY.—A preliminary meeting was held in the First ward, Allegheny, on Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing a military company, and about forty members were enrolled. A public meeting will be held in Washington Hall, on Rebecca street, this evening, for the purpose of perfecting the organization. As soon as the Company is filled to the required number, officers will be elected and arms and equipments provided. A general invitation is extended to all who favor the movement.

AN HONEST UNION VOTER.—Mr. Henry Bridenbaugh, an old gentleman eighty-four years of age, who was run over by a passenger car about three weeks since, and had a leg fractured at the thigh, was one of those of voting for Judge Williams, that he, with the consent and assistance of his attending physician, Dr. Wm. R. Childs, was carried to a chair to the Fourth ward, Allegheny, polls, and there deposited his ballot. After voting, he exclaimed: "There, I have given the Copperheads another lick." The scene created quite an excitement, and the old man was loudly cheered.

The Library Lecture Season.

In another column will be found the card of the Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, relative to the ensuing lecture season. It will be seen that the Committee have already secured a number of favorite lecturers from abroad, among whom are Gough, Murdoch, an Ufilton, and that they are in correspondence with others, including the agents of Dickens and Anna Dickens, and had a most delightful course of lectures during the season, and the Committee, we are assured from them, and others, will leave nothing undone, on their part to secure it. Season tickets will be issued on the 21st of October, and may be had from the Committee or at the Library Rooms.

Scenes at the Republican Headquarters.

The loyal men of Pittsburgh and its environs gathered in strong force at Wilkins's Hall, on Fourth street, where the Allegheny County Union Republican Executive Committee, according to custom had made their arrangements for receiving election returns. The interest manifested by the audience to hear the news of the general result of the conflict was very great throughout the evening, but the decorum was preserved from the opening to the close of the hall. The friends of Judge Williams were confident of his election, and heartily cheered for him on the receipt of every scrap of intelligence which indicated his success. The Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, of Mount Washington, was unanimously chosen by the assemblage to preside, and read the returns as they were handed in from the different sources. The result in Allegheny County was the first absolute news received, and the handsome majority it has given for Judge Williams, excited the highest hopes of his election to the Supreme bench of the State. Returns from various localities rising in Western Pennsylvania, then began to come in. The large majority of these were favorable to Judge Williams and elicited hearty applause. Later in the evening the crowd became somewhat impatient for a speech, and Colonel Taylor, being sent for from Rebecca street, responded. The Senator was not able to give any definite figures as to the result in his county, but believed it would do as well as it had done in the past. Great cheering followed a speech from Senator Cushman were then raised and in obedience to the call Senator Mr. Bigham proceeded to give his opinion on the probable result in the State, when further cheering was given and his remarks interrupted. From this time up to two o'clock, when the returns from parts of the State accumulated rather slowly, and there being very little in them that could be relied on, it was proposed to adjourn, which was done after giving hearty cheers for Judge Williams and the Federal Union.

Base Ball.

INTERESTING MATCH GAME AT GREENSBURG.—The second of the series of three games between the Mutual Base Ball Club, of East Liberty, and the Westmoreland Base Ball Club, of Greensburg, was played on the 7th inst., on the grounds of the latter, when the former were successful. Neither club played up to the regular mark, and very poor batting was displayed on both sides. In the eighth innings a miss play being made on a foul ball, the field was all in commotion, outsiders taking possession of it, and it was some time before order was established. The Westmoreland, in this inning, scored eleven runs. The Mutual was very ably received and entertained throughout by the Greensburg club, who did all in their power for the comfort and enjoyment of the boys. H. C. Lytle led the score, and Lytle, McM. Jr. and Tower made some very fine catches. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	O.	B.	R.	WESTMORELAND.	O.	B.	R.
Morrison, c	0	2	0	C. Hay, p	0	3	1
F. Kerr, p	2	5	5	J. Drum, 1st b	1	2	1
J. McCully, 2d b	2	4	4	J. Hay, c	2	3	1
H. T. Lytle, 3d b	1	4	6	Miller, c	2	1	2
J. Myers, s. s	1	4	3	Baldwin, s. s	1	4	1
W. Tower, 1st b	5	2	1	Harmon, c. f	1	2	1
H. C. McKelvy, c. f	2	3	1	Rogers, 2d b	1	3	1
J. Martin, l. f	2	3	1	Rock, r. s	1	2	1
S. McKelvy, r. f	1	4	2	Goss, r. f	1	4	2
Total	17	34	11	Total	10	27	11

TOTAL RUNS EACH INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mutuals	4	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	1—11
Westmoreland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—10

Home Runs—Mutual, 2; Westmoreland, 0.
Fly Catches—Mutual, 7; Westmoreland, 5.
Missed Fly Catches—Mutual, 3; Westmoreland, 5.
Pass Balls—Mutual, 3; Westmoreland, 2.
Wild Throws—Mutual, 5; Westmoreland, 6.
Base on Called Balls—Mutual, 2; Westmoreland, 2.
Time of Game—Three hours.
Umpire—Robert McAnulty, of Liberty B. B. Club, East Liberty, Pa.
Scorers—Mutual, Wm. F. Aull; Westmoreland, L. C. Tarney.

We are requested to state that the score of the match between the mutual and Olympic on the 5th inst., was not correct, as the Mutual beat the Olympic by a score of 10 to 38, instead of 38 to 38.

A Sale Under Suspicious Circumstances.

Two young men representing themselves as from Pittsburgh on Monday sold two horses and a horse-car at Greensburg in such a manner as to excite suspicion. They sold the property for the low sum of $300, and stated they were authorized by Mr. Howard, proprietor of a livery stable on First street, Pittsburgh, to sell the horses and barouche for whatever they could get. The purchaser hearing the circumstances peculiar telegraphed to Mr. Howard, who posted the dispatch in the hands of Chief of Police Scott, stating he had sent no such establishment only as had given to such authority, but remembered that last week two fellows had offered to hire him, in case of sale, two horses and a barouche, which he refused to hire, suspecting them of being thieves.

Officer Scott immediately proceeded to Greensburg and found that the purchaser of the property had purchased the team, to be paid for if the affair should turn out rightly. The sellers were there awaiting the decision. Chief of Police Scott made information against them for larceny of the horses and barouche, and they were placed in jail for a hearing on Saturday.

The thieves refuse to give any name. One is about five feet seven inches high, has dark hair, and dark complexion. The other is a youth of about nineteen, and has a florid complexion.

The following is a description of the property: One sorrel mare, about twelve years of age, one forehead cracked, white hair upon left side, forehead all around, and between fifteen and sixteen hands high. One small, dark bay mare, six years old, heavy, and twelve and one-half hands high. There are two single cushions on the front seat of the barouche, and a double cushion on the back seat. The harness is new and the traces round.

Court Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STERRETT.

The Rulings case, in reference to which the respective powers of the District Attorney and the Court have been previously discussed, came up for argument yesterday. The District Attorney claimed that the trial against Williams was illegal and that another trial should be had. There was very little legal argument on the case, this, but he thought the Court was ready to decide in favor of the motion. The Court, in reference to the matter, the case was called up.

Jury trials will be had to-day, and those interested should be in attendance.

COMMON PLEAS—THIRD CHAMBER.

The following is the trial list in the third court of Common Pleas for to-day:

78. Andrews et. al. vs. Knowler.
94. Stewart vs. Stewart.
80. Greenwalt & Kahn vs. Berry.
90. Reamer, assignee &c., vs. Lamberton & Co.
96. Vean vs Haid.
97. Bayer vs Wallace.
98. Barrington vs. Shook.
99. Hines vs. Hoffman et al.
100. Porter vs. Coal Bluff Mining Co.
101. McAlinder vs. Medinn.

UNITED STATES COURT—BANKRUPTCY BRANCH.

The following petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy have been filed in the bankruptcy branch of the United States Court:

No. 121. Henry A. Zollinger, Lewistown, Pa.
No. 122. Owen Flynn, Pittsburgh.
No. 123. Dennis O'Roland, Allegheny county.
No. 124. John Constantine, Allegheny county.

VITALITY RESTORED.

Excutroverrible Evidence of Dr. Aborn's Skill.

For two years I had been painfully afflicted with a disease of the throat and lungs. Had lost my appetite; was very much reduced in weight; constant pains through my chest; was very weak; life was a burden to me; in vain I had tried eleven physicians, providentially, three weeks ago I met a gentleman who had been cured of a bad throat by the eminent physician, Dr. Aborn, of 134 Smithfield street, and I immediately applied to him and placed myself under his treatment, and I immediately received relief and continued to gain so rapidly until today I am entirely cured of all the pain in my chest, and the cough and my appetite perfectly restored, so that now I can eat and digest as much at one meal as I could in three days for two years previous to Dr. Aborn's treatment.

ADAM KAUP,
Coal Merchant, South Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

DISTRICTS.	SUP. JUDGE. WILLIAMS, R.	SUP. JUDGE. SHARSWOOD, D.	SENATE. FERRETT, R.	SENATE. BUTLER, D.	ASSEMBLY. CALLOWAY, R.	ASSEMBLY. R.
PITTSBURGH.						
First ward	307	187	341	135	13	
Second ward	170	195	196	161	17	
Third ward	270	205	304	171	45	
Fourth ward	304	178	328	157	26	
Fifth ward, 1st p	183	104	194	97	11	
Fifth ward, 2d p	78	76	83	67	3	
Sixth ward, 1st p	286	154	309	147	37	
Sixth ward, 2d p	246	115	252	109	26	
Seventh ward	307	224	291	182	16	
Eighth ward	264	177	276	156	9	
Ninth ward	283	188	297	141	47	
ALLEGHENY.						
First ward	350	116	382	92	61	
Second ward	360	244	341	247	26	
Third ward, 1st p	210	107	210	210	24	
Third ward, 2d p						
Fourth ward, 1st p	222	117	209	93	107	
Fourth ward, 2d p	207	157	207	158	5	
Fifth ward	207	157	278	156	49	
Sixth ward	144	146	156	131	31	
BOROUGHS.						
Birmingham, 1st p	211	141	178	99	127	
Birmingham, 2d p	257	209	130	54	183	
Braddock's	95	43	62	25	74	
Bell-vue	4		4			
Temperanceville	150	95	110	37	91	
Pine	150	96	110	37	91	
Pine Run	150	96	110	37	91	
Lawrenceville, 1st p	161	253	106	247	65	
Lawrenceville, 2d p	211	151	160	197	46	
Mt. Washington	200	70	90	112		
Manchester	61	25	46	30	14	
South Pittsburgh	62	54	49	54	4	
Temperanceville	218	166	169	214	36	
West Pittsburgh	107	98	76	80	38	
TOWNSHIPS.						
McCandless	105	176	122	110	66	
Reserve	57	81	31	1	5	
Robinson	140	170	104	107	34	
Oakland	211	141	141	121	121	
Total	6,068	4,581	5,778	4,600	1,290	

DISTRICTS.	CORONER. CLAWSON, R.	CORONER. LUDY, D.	JURY COM. MADDOCK, R.	JURY COM. PETERS, D.	POOR DIR'S. DAVIS, R.	POOR DIR'S. GRIFFIN, D.	WHIT'L.
PITTSBURGH							
1st ward	370	155	68	306	162	67	
2d ward	252	152	59	195	167	57	
3d ward	368	184	99	288	169	99	
4th ward, 1st p	215	99	50	169	107	50	
4th ward, 2d p	212	76	40	172	84	36	
5th ward, 1st p	276	156	77	230	150	77	
5th ward, 2d p	268	156		201	149	19	
6th ward	291	157	41	247	174	86	103
7th ward	291	157	160	241	148	122	
8th ward	241	137	143	227	141	74	174
9th ward	241	137	143	227	141	74	174
ALLEGHENY							
1st ward	506	98	51	565	103	51	
2d ward, 1st p	307	207	73	307	207	73	
2d ward, 2d p	184	135	73	185	134	18	
3d ward, 1st p	202	73	25	228	76	25	
3d ward, 2d p							
4th ward, 1st p	181	101	80	161	106	69	
4th ward, 2d p	181	101	80	161	106	69	9
5th ward	291	157	41	247	174	86	103
6th ward	291	157	41	247	174	86	103
BOROUGHS.							
Birmingham, 1st p	158	53	159	147	93	107	149
Birm. 2d p	153	91	217	142	107	144	150
Braddock's	93	42	102	81	52	72	85
Bellvue	40	26	40	41	24	41	41
Temperanceville	7	2	14	11	4	11	11
Elizabeth	202	73	25	228	76	25	
Lawr'ce, 1st p.	144	227	62	144	226	62	141
Lawr'ce, 2d p.	211	151	160	197	46	160	74
Mt. Washington	118	45	90	112		90	112
TOWNSHIPS.							
Indiana township	158	53	159	147	93	107	149
Lower St. Clair	158	53	159	147	93	107	149
Union	158	53	159	147	93	107	149
Total	6,068	3,580	3,778	4,600	1,290	1,290	1,290

Majority against, 2,267, with two districts to hear from.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.		
Birmingham, 1st precinct	90	219
Birmingham, 2d precinct	152	362
Mount Washington	198	488
Mount Pittsburgh	126	97
Temperanceville	17	40
Temperanceville	38	35
Upper St. Clair	58	58
Lower St. Clair	58	58
Union	58	58
Total	654	1,293

Majority against, 639, with three districts to hear from.

Don't be in too Great a Hurry

To restore your gray hair to its natural color. Don't expect one or two applications of "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" to make white hair jet black, for it is not a dye, but a gentle stimulant. Try two bottles, and then if your gray hairs have not disappeared, the money will be refunded to you. It is warranted to restore the hair to its original color.

THE BEST LIVERY AND SALE STABLE in the city is at Nos. 139 and 141 Pennsylvania avenue. Call and examine. William Ward, Manager. tf

If the "Indian Herb Doctor" fails to describe disease, and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation or advice.

Office—No. 194 Liberty street.

OUR MOTTO.

We're not the Balm-sha'ayon style
With Nature or the law at strife,
With blood our hand we never stain,
Nor poison take to cure their pain.

Our Father, whom all goodness fills,
Provides the means to cure all ills;
Through Him we search all over herbs
Well used, relieve our fellow-mortals.

A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Culled from the dewy lea,
The healing power,
Of change and health to thee.

THE ELECTION RETURNS LAST NIGHT did not create greater excitement in the public mind than has the splendid stock of Tailoring Goods just received by H. O. Pehlman & Co., No. 88 Wood street, who have been unanimously elected the People's Tailors.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP! Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior hard soap. Twelve pounds of soft soap for one cent. Every family can make their own soap. All varieties of soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. In a new concentrated lye for making soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic seas, and is composed mainly of the chemicals of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good soft soap, or its equivalent in superior hard soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa. cod

Inhalation and Atomization the Most Rational and Successful Method for treating Catarrh and Diseases of the Air Passages,

AS PRACTICED BY DR. ABORN, AT NO. 134 SMITHFIELD ST.

NOTE.—Dr. Aborn devotes especial attention to the treatment of all diseases incident to the Ear, Ear, Head, Throat and organs of the chest. Will be professionally at his rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. tf

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 107 Fourth street.

Eye Ear, Throat, Lung, Chest Diseases. Catarrh,

Successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. A book by mail 50 cents.

Invisible Poisons.

The Medicis and the Borgias fortified their system with powerful antidotes against the subtle poisons with which they used to destroy their enemies, and which they feared might one day be employed against themselves. There are *invisible poisons*, almost as deadly, against which few of us think of taking any precautions. These banes are in the air. When the atmosphere is surcharged with them, as it sometimes is at this season, epidemics ensue. The summer which has just closed has been a most remarkable one. The amount of rain that has fallen has been enormous, and this exhalations from the soil have been large and abundance and copious almost beyond example. These exhalations exercise a pernicious influence on the vital powers, and predisposes to sickness to disease. Everywhere people are complaining of *unusual debility*, lassitude and depression. The symptoms are generally forerunners of an epidemic. Should them rarely—before they lapse into something worse—with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most effective antidote to malaria that the vegetable kingdom affords. Its operation is three-fold—invigorating, depurative and antibilious. Free from any ingredient that is in the slightest degree deleterious to health, and containing the purest and most celebrated medicinal herbs, it is immeasurably superior, as a *defensive preparation*, to any other tonic, herbal or mineral, at present used in medical practice. In cases of CHILLS AND FEVER it is unfailing, is humanely speaking, a perfect safeguard against intermittent and remittent fevers.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 Bonds of 1867,

Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 8, 1867.

The local money market manifested little or no abatement in its stringency to-day. The demand for loans was pressingly active, and much beyond the ability and willingness of either the banks or private discount places to accommodate. Rates for loans are very high, and there is a general distrust of paper, except accompanied with some sound collateral. The report which is published every morning of the New York money market is very much misunderstood as to the apparent low rates which rule there compared with what money is let out here for. The misunderstanding mostly arises from the fact that the subject in hand is treated from the heavy operators' standpoint. The demand loans, for instance, are almost invariably made in large round sums, and are negotiated with an explicit understanding that they may be called for at any moment, and that they *must be paid* when called for. The sums let out in this way generally range from ten to a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and are in nine cases out of ten secured by gold-bearing United States bonds, or seven-thirty bearing Treasury notes. Any failure to respond to a call for the payment of the minute money in question is supposed to occur only upon a failure of the borrower, and in such a case the security is at once sold and proceeds used to discharge the debt and interest. Loans of the class just mentioned can only be profitably used by heavy dealers in Governments, and very active private bankers. The majority of business men would not take money upon such terms as a gift, for the reasons that it is offered them in this questionable shape only when plenty, and is sure to be called for at just the wrong time.

—The following stocks were sold Tuesday evening, October 8th, at the second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Bank of Pittsburgh.....60 50
Allegheny National Bank.....67
Do do.....67 50
Allegheny Suspension Bridge.....67 62½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & R. R. Bonds.....

—Governments are decidedly firmer, and prices higher. There is a reaction from the free sales of last week; while a "short" interest, made last week, is at present tending to force the market. Last week speculative purchases were made at the decline, and the holders are now promoting advance to realize upon. The Treasury is not doing anything in bonds or Seven-Thirties.

—The stock market continues very strong. The *bull* cliques appear to have made arrangements which result in them comparatively independent of the course of the money market, and therefore put up prices to what figures they please.

The market is entirely in the hands of combinations of brokers, the "outside public" being, fortunately for themselves, literally outside.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Tuesday Evening, October 8, 1867. }

BUSINESS—The market was steady with a fair demand for present and future delivery. The Eastern and European news was considered favorable, and sales of October and November were made at 44 cents per gallon. We have also reported for all this year's delivery, and for the first two months in 1868. Dispatches from Philadelphia and New York advise, at depot, 44 cents per gallon for crude 20c. New York at Petroleum Center—holders asking $1 free on car $1 10. Buyers were offering $0 85. Oil City—Crude ranged at $0 40 @ 41 per gallon. Refined at 44 @ 45c. Receipts were 180 bbls crude, on the spot, 40c, bbls returned. Sales 2,000 bbls tank oil, immediate delivery, 10c, and sales of 1,000 bbls do at the same figure.

CLOSING PRICES.

Crude, in bbls.....40 @ 41
Refined, in bbls.....44 @ 45
Refined, in bond.....

FINANCE AND TRADE.

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Allegheny Suspension Bridge	67 62½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & R. R. Bonds	

—Governments are decidedly firmer, and prices higher. There is a reaction from the free sales of last week; while a "short" interest, made last week, is at present tending to force the market. Last week speculative purchases were made at the decline, and the holders are now promoting advance to realize upon. The Treasury is not doing anything in bonds or Seven-Thirties.

—The stock market continues very strong. The *bull* cliques appear to have made arrangements which result in them comparatively independent of the course of the money market, and therefore put up prices to what figures they please.

The market is entirely in the hands of combinations of brokers, the "outside public" being, fortunately for themselves, literally outside.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
Tuesday Evening, October 8, 1867. }

BUSINESS—The market was steady with a fair demand for present and future delivery. The Eastern and European news was considered favorable, and sales of October and November were made at 44 cents per gallon. We have also reported for all this year's delivery, and for the first two months in 1868. Dispatches from Philadelphia and New York advise, at depot, 44 cents per gallon for crude 20c. New York at Petroleum Center—holders asking $1 free on car $1 10. Buyers were offering $0 85. Oil City—Crude ranged at $0 40 @ 41 per gallon. Refined at 44 @ 45c. Receipts were 180 bbls crude, on the spot, 40c, bbls returned. Sales 2,000 bbls tank oil, immediate delivery, 10c, and sales of 1,000 bbls do at the same figure.

CLOSING PRICES.

Crude, in bbls	40 @ 41
Refined, in bbls	44 @ 45
Refined, in bond	

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, October 8.—Flour in good demand and steady; sales of 400 bbls family at $11 75@12 00. Wheat closed at $2 70 for No. 1 red; $2 65 for No. 2 red; $2 60 for No. 3 red; $2 50 for rejected; $2 75 for amber Indiana. Corn in good demand and firm; sales of 5,000 bushels at 85c for prime white; 84c for prime yellow; 83c for mixed; 82c for white; 80c for yellow. Oats in demand and firm at 50c. Barley in demand and light supply; sales of 1,000 bushels at $2 50 for prime; $2 25 for fair. Rye in demand at $1 60. Provisions—Mess pork in demand and firm at $24 00@24 50. Lard in demand and firm at 13½c. Bacon in demand and firm; sales of 100,000 pounds shoulders at 10½c; 1,000 pounds clear sides at 15½c; 1,000 pounds sugar cured hams at 17c. Whisky in demand and firm at 25c. Butter in demand and firm at 30@35c for choice. Eggs in demand and firm at 22c. Cheese in demand and firm at 14c. Sugar-cured hams are very scarce, with 25c as quotation; plain are firm at 20c.

The Rice Crop.

The estimates of the yield of rice this season vary from 50,000 tierces to 90,000; the latter is probably the most accurate.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

The market for the week, ending Saturday night has not been distinguished for its activity, though showing a very decided improvement in this respect over the two or three preceding weeks. There was but little choice stock received, and none sent, the highest price realized being $6 50 for a lot of smooth fat Illinois steers. There was also a fair inquiry for light dealy steers and good cows, to supply the markets of Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, under a brisk competition, values were bought, and, under the influence of this demand, materially enhanced. The demand for fleshy consumption has been less active, city butchers, generally, having replenished their stock to the limit of their daily wants, prevailing towards the close of last week prices were a reasonably active movement on the part of drovers, owing to the large demand from all quarters, and the advanced rates obtaining, consequently little stock was taken in their interest. Feeders from Pennsylvania, Indiana, and from portion of Ohio, and our own State, were in attendance, and supported in a small way, at a range of $3 50 @4 50 for common to good straight, stock steers, but the receipts were remarkably light, falling far behind those of the previous week, and this fact has enabled sellers to realize an advance of many cents, $6 50, on the closing rates of the week before, and should the market for the coming week to again glutted with half fattened and "scalawag" stock, prices must react unfavorably.

On Saturday the market was quiet—quiet, however from any lack of stock, with which to operate, but from indisposition on the part of buyers. There were 65 head purchased, and the remaining 50 were refused in fact or quality that they did not suit, a number of them at any price. Not enough shades of quality to say of sales, but the range was accomplished in the early part of the week, and the close was firm, though nominally prices were higher. We quote the market strong at the following, which were the

CLOSING PRICES

Extra Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed, 1100 @ 1,400 lbs, 6 to 7 years old, and averaging 1,200 lbs and upwards.....$6 50@6 75
Prime Beeves—Good, well fatted, finely-formed steers, averaging from 1,100 to 1,400 lbs, fat.....5 50@6 25
Fair Grade—Fair steers, in fair flesh, average 1,000@1,200 lbs, fat.....4 75@5 25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, of fair quality slaughter.....3 75@4 50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in ordinary flesh, averaging 900@1,000 lbs, at.....3 00@3 50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers, 2 25@2 75
Hogs—The receipts during the past week were 7,840 head, against 7,382 head last week, showing a decrease of 6,458 head. This supply, under a fairly strong demand for the Eastern markets, proved in no way excessive, and for the quality of the hogs offered has been well supported throughout. Buyers from New York, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Boston have been in liberal attendance, and under a good healthy competition, all desirable lots have been readily absorbed, and each week closed with the pens well cleared. Common uneven and badly fatted, though not so numerous as during the week, have been in too liberal supply, and sales of such have dragged heavily, and prices have not sustained. Packers have not as yet commenced operations, but are looking for the opening of the movement on their part as anticipated until the weather becomes cooler. There was a fair demand on Saturday, and all offerings were sold at a range for the closing rates of Friday. The market closes steady.

The following are the closing prices of this week, compared with those of last:

	This week.	Last week.
Good to choice	$6 50@6 80	$6 50@6 80
Medium to fair	5 75@6 25	5 75@6 25
Common	5 00@5 50	5 00@5 50
Inferior	4 00@4 50	4 00@4 50

Sheep—We note considerable improvement in the general character of the market for this class of stock during last week, and under a more active demand prices have experienced an advance of 25c on the better grades. Common and inferior descriptions, as heretofore, were dull and heavy, and holders of such were only enabled to realize at a sacrifice. We quote as follows:

Good to choice	$5 75@6 25
Medium to fair	5 00@5 50
Inferior to common	4 00@4 50

LOUISVILLE.

At the Bourbon House the market for cattle during the past week has been moderately active and generally firm. The supply has been large, but consists mostly of the common and fair grades. Good and extra fat cattle are a shade firmer. Sales good extra at 6@6½c for good and extra butcher stuff; 4@4½c for fair to good shipping steers; 3@3½c for inferior to rough stock. At the Oakland stock yards the supply of cattle is large, and the market weak at 3@5c. Sheep and lambs in fair demand and firm at 3@4c. Hogs—At the Bourbon House the market was firm, and prices ruled from 6@6½c for fair to good; from 6@6½c for good heavy; well fatted; 6.@6½c for fat stock. Corn-fed and light fed not in demand. At the Oakland yards there was a scarcity of hogs on the market, and prices ruling firm at 6@6½c for fair to good; the best quality of butchers hogs brought 7c; medium to good sold at 6@6½c.

Sheep—Receipts of sheep and lambs were only light and prices firm. Fair range of sales 5@5½c for fair; 6@6½c for fair. Lambs good and extra $2 @3 50. Common sheep and lambs not saleable.

Portsmouth Iron Market.

From the *Republican*, of Saturday:

Since our last there have been furnaces out 200 tons, against 18 tons shipped. The state of the river is such that shipments cannot be made. Our quotations are nominally the same as last week, with a nominal tendency to firmness. We quote:

Hot blast, foundry	$44@47
Hot blast, mill	42@43
Hot blast, mill	39@43
Silver coal	40@45

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The market has been dull and firm during the week, and sales have been limited, considering the lateness of the season and the light receipts. The sales on Saturday amounted to 168 hhds, as a selection of bids on 0 hhds. Prices ranged as follows:

Lugs, 3 @ 4½c; leaf, 4½@5½c; lugs and leaf, 5@6c; fine lugs, 6@6½c; fine leaf, 6½@7c; fine lugs and leaf, 7@7½c; fine leaf, 7½@8c; fancy lugs and leaf, 8@8½c; fancy leaf, 8½@9c; extra fine lugs and leaf, 9@9½c; extra fine leaf, 9½@10c; fancy wrappers, 10@11c; extra fine wrappers, 11@12c; fancy yellow, 12@13c; extra fine yellow, 13@14c; fancy dark, 14@15c; extra fine dark, 15@16c; fancy smoking, 16@17c; extra fine smoking, 17@18c; fancy colory, 18@19c; extra fine colory, 19@20c; fancy manufacturing,